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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873. NO. 7.

FIRST EDITION.

A FINANCIAL PANIC.

Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

Excitement in Wall Street.

Other Firms Also Suspended.

Jay Cooke & Co. Have Confidence.

NEW YORK, September 18.—There is great excitement on the street in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The question generally asked is, who next? Stocks took a tumble generally, caused as much by apprehensions of the future as by the existing condition of affairs. Prominent Wall street men attribute the suspension of the firm not so much to the effort to sustain the Philadelphia house as to operations in the Northern Pacific, which, it is said, they sought to carry beyond their strength. It is expected that the Life Insurance Company with which Jay Cooke & Co. are connected, may have to go under.

It is also said that Jay Cooke has lost large sums in the recent gold movement, and another rumor is that it was the tightness in the money market and the inability to dispose of his paper that caused the suspension. The firm say they are unable to make any further statement save that they expect to resume business in a short time.

Another dispatch says Jay Cooke & Co. make the following statement: The immediate cause of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was the large drawings upon them by their Philadelphia house and their own depositors during the last fortnight. Both houses have suffered a large drain upon their deposits in consequence of the uneasy feeling which has recently prevailed, and which has affected more or less all houses closely identified with new railroad enterprises. The Philadelphia house had previously been weakened by large cash advances to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and of which they are the financial agents.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city, was closed shortly after noon to-day. A notice was posted that, in consequence of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. in New York and Philadelphia, the doors would remain closed for the present. There is much excitement, and a large crowd is congregated in front of the banking house. The First National bank, also suspended, occupies the same building.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—The following card has been posted on the office door of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city: "We regret to be obliged to announce that, owing to an unexpected demand on us, our office has been obliged to suspend payment. In a few days we will be able to present a statement of our credit, until which time we must ask for their patient consideration. We believe our assets to be largely in excess of our liabilities.

[Signed] JAY COOKE."

A later dispatch contains the following: Mr. Cooke says: "I believe this house will speedily be relieved from embarrassment, and to this end, if needs be, every dollar of the means possessed by the members of the firm will be applied. No one who has a dollar on deposit here will lose it. Every liability will be faithfully discharged. The temporary suspension of the American house does not affect in any way the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., from whom the following cable was received this afternoon, creating the liveliest satisfaction when made known to the public.

LONDON, September 18.—The London firm of Mr. Cooke responds to his suspension by stating that all drafts and letters of credit on them issued by Jay Cooke & Co. will be duly honored.

Richard Schell and Robinson & Suydam, of New York, and E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia, have also suspended.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Another day of intense excitement has passed over Wall street. Early this morning predictions were made that this would be a hard day and one that would see the downfall of more than one financial house. The Chicago fire it was thought would occasion a drain on deposits and lead to a panic. Stocks for the first two or three hours fluctuated wonderfully. Western Union fell ten per cent. without an upward struggle, but about noon recovered the opening figure. At noon a report was whispered that the house of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended. At first the rumor was considered an idle one, or at most, started by some scheming faction. However, it had great effect; men and boys ran races from office to office, the telegraph was in its operations, and excitement grew intense. Shortly after twelve it was officially announced that the suspension had occurred, the reasons therefor being the advances made to their Philadelphia house, which rendered them unable to meet the demand made upon them by their depositors here. As soon as it became generally known that Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended many rumors touching other prominent houses sprung into existence, but all reports about the suspension of firms except Jay Cooke & Co., Richard Schell, and the small firm of Robinson, Suydam & Co., upon investigation proved to be without foundation. When this fact was made known on the street confidence was again restored, and at the close of business a stronger feeling prevailed. It is not thought any other firms of prominence will succumb. Men regarded as among the safest and most judicious on the street give it as their opinion that the great danger is past. Robinson, Suydam & Co. expect to resume in a few days. Mr. Schell was not prepared to make any statement in regard to his liabilities. His suspension was occasioned especially by the decline in Vanderbilt stocks, in which he was a large dealer. The liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co. cannot be ascertained. It will take some time to make a statement of the affairs of the house. The creditors are mostly banks and bankers, there being but few individual depositors in the list. The suspension will greatly interfere with the operations of the syndicate, and probably suspend negotiation of five per cents.

Large numbers of financial men met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night and discussed the events of the day. While some predict further trouble to-morrow the general feeling seemed to be that the worst is over.

The Express says: The war upon railroads has produced part of this panic, creating as it has a want of confidence among large capitalists and small investors, and injured both the credit and progress of railroad enterprises. When confidence goes credit falls with it, and a panic takes the place of both. The suspension of houses like Jay Cooke & Co., and Kenyon, Cox & Co. are public calamities, and are events wholly unlike the failure of those mushrooms who do business on borrowed capital, or officer on no capital. The sympathy of the public is with the unfortunate who try to do a legitimate business, and who fail while in the prosecution of it, as in the building of railroads and other public works designed to enlarge the business of the country.

The Mail says: It is understood that the houses which are in trouble are solitary, those that have been carrying heavy burdens in the way of railway construction, and that the losses from their failure will be widely distributed and will not be long felt seriously. Here it is felt that the events of the past few days are most unfavorable for the prosecution of unfinished railway enterprises, and so a misfortune to the country, whose resources require for their development a liberal extension of credit, but all other branches of business have an unusually good promise for the fall and winter.

The Post says: Prices of first class stocks are now low enough to tempt capitalists and outside investors to come in, and while the effect of the failure of a house so widely known as Jay Cooke & Co. cannot be measured in a day, there is reason to believe that prices will not long be kept below figures which represent the investment value of dividend paying stock. The following shows the number of shares which changed hands of the stocks named: Telegraph 148,000 shares, Pacific Mail 57,600 shares, Lake Shore 55,100 shares, New York Central 22,300 shares, Ohios 22,300 shares, Rock Island 27,300 shares, and Union Pacific 28,500 shares. The dealers in the other stocks were all under 20,000 shares.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—As in connection with the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. many holders of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds throughout the country will naturally feel concerned about their investments, inquiry has been made and developed the fact that the Northern Pacific is largely indebted to its fiscal agent and therefore can lose nothing pecuniarily by their suspension. The railroad company will have to make other financial arrangements before pushing forward the line. It has its completed road and government land grant, badly mortgaged to secure its bonds, and the security is considered amply sufficient. There is no truth whatever in the rumor that the National Life Insurance Company is in any way affected by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

A reporter of the Tribune called to-night on Samuel Wilkinson, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who said there was no question that the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. and the suspicion thrown on all railroad bonds, no matter how good their securities might be, on account of the failure of the Canada Southern and the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Companies, would prevent the sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's bonds and all other railroad bonds for the present, and probably for a considerable time to come.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The *Inter-Ocean* will publish to-morrow a report of interviews with a number of bank officers of this city, from which it appears to be the opinion that the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. will have very little, if any, effect upon business here or in the West generally, as Cooke & Co. have never been interested in the commercial business of this section of the country.

Nashville Blood Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 18.—The fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commences on the 19th inst. There are already here one hundred horses, including Franklin & Race's and Robinson's and Morgan's stables, and some twenty-five or thirty horses yet to arrive. The prospects have never been more flattering for a fall meeting. The Turf Congress stake is creating great excitement among turfmen, and will doubtless be an exciting race.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Nearly forty thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Havana.

The boat race at St. John N. B., took place yesterday morning. The first race, four oars was won by the Paris crew. Fulton of St. John, won the scull race, beating Biglin badly.

King Lunalilo, of Hawaii, is seriously ill.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the cholera is raging with great violence in Hungary, the percentage of deaths being unusually large.

Great sensation and considerable excitement was caused in Chicago banking and commercial circles yesterday by the reception of the news of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

The Texas Editorial Excursionists, numbering thirty-five ladies and gentlemen, arrived at Indianapolis yesterday evening, from St. Louis, by the Vandalia Railroad. They will be entertained to-day by the Board of Trade, and leave for Louisville on the evening train.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Baltimore, yesterday, it was resolved that the annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1874 be held in Atlanta, Ga.

The steamship Europa has arrived at New York from Glasgow.

The Second Brigade of New York State National Guard turned out yesterday for a review in Brooklyn. One company of the Eleventh Regiment refused to obey orders, because one of its members was placed under arrest. A sergeant threw down his colors and the company threw down their arms, and insubordination spread throughout the regiment. The Third Cavalry and Eighty-fourth Infantry were ordered up and the Eleventh Infantry placed under arrest and conducted to New York.

From Havana we learn that at Batabano the waves have risen so high as to threaten to overflow the town.

The suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was the subject of a good deal of comment among business men generally in St. Louis yesterday afternoon, but it had no perceptible effect in monetary circles, and it is not believed that it will hurt anybody there.

J. W. Mitchell, lawyer, of St. Louis, has sued the Missouri *Republican* for $10,000, for publication of an alleged false, malicious and libellous article against him some three weeks ago.

The National Board of Steam Navigation resumed their session last evening. A resolution was adopted that efforts be made against the release of patents now in use. J. T. Whitney, of Michigan, was elected President for the ensuing year. It was decided that the Convention will meet in Buffalo on the first Wednesday in September, 1874.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

TENDER OF ARMS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, September 18.—The Minister of War has been authorized to receive 30,000 rifles tendered by the public for the government forces.

INSURGENT PROCEEDINGS.

MADRID, September 18.—The intransigentes in Seville attacked a party of Republican recruits. The latter resisted and several were killed. The insurgent men-of-war from Cartagena effected a landing at Aquilas and pillaged the town and suburbs.

England.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK—HEAVY GALE—ATTACK BY PIRATES.

LONDON, September 18.—There is a rumor on the Stock Exchange that a detective has arrived here from Berlin in search of the confidential clerk of a banking house in that city, who, it is said, has absconded with United States five-twenty bonds to the amount of $30,000.

A heavy gale prevailed around the British coast yesterday, and it is feared much damage has been done to shipping.

The Board of Admiralty have received information that boats belonging to the British navy have been attacked by pirates near Penang and two of their officers wounded. The man-of-war Thalia has been dispatched to the scene of the outrage with orders to chastise the pirates.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Chief Justice Cockburn, at the close of the hearing in the Tichborne case to-day, said if the claimant resumed his travels through the country representing himself as a martyr, it would be the duty of the Court to put a stop to the scandal by committing him to jail. Every Judge and juryman connected with the case had been threatened with assassination if a verdict against the defendant should be brought in. The Chief Justice warned the claimant that if he made another speech or appeared before the public he would surely be imprisoned. New revelations are made every day of the trial, and thus public interest in the case increases.

The Tichborne claimant has published an appeal in which he states that the prohibition of the Court of further speeches from him or solicitations of aid from the public has cut off his supply of funds.

MISS RYE AGAIN LEAVES FOR CANADA.

LONDON, September 18.—Miss Rye sailed for Montreal to-day, having in charge another detachment of working women, fifty-five in number, for whom she has secured employment in America.

France.

HENRY V. AND THE PEOPLE.

PARIS, September 18.—A declaration is expected shortly from the Count de Chambord, acknowledging the right of the people to share in the government of the nation, and consenting to the settlement of the future constitution of France by the National representatives.

Austria.

HOSTILITY TO THE KING OF ITALY.

VIENNA, September 18.—The publication of the *Vaterland* newspaper of this city has been suspended, and its bureau seized by the police, because it published an attack on the King of Italy while a guest of the Emperor. Many ultramontanes belonging to the Imperial Court and the leading members of society have left the city to avoid meeting Victor Emanuel.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—The steamships City of Brussels and Lapland from New York, and Hibernian from Baltimore have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 18.—Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £107,000. Consols 92⅝@92¾. American securities—5-20s, '62, 95½; 5-20s, '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 91; new fives, 91⅝. Erie, 45½. Tallow, 41s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 18.—Refined petroleum 40½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—Cotton quiet at 9@9⅛d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. California white wheat, club, 13s 4d. Corn, 32s 9d. Cheese 40s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d. Tallow, 40s 3d. Other articles unchanged.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Abating at Shreveport.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—The Howard Association of this city are in receipt of a dispatch from one of their physicians at Shreveport, stating that no more nurses or physicians than are now on duty there are required. The Association here believe that the generous contributions received by them from all parts of the country up to date will be sufficient to pay the expenses incurred.

Natchez, Miss., has quarantined against the entire outside world.

LITTLE ROCK, September 18.—A letter from Shreveport to the *Gazette*, dated yesterday, says the stage line commenced running between that place and Monroe; also, the mails were resumed. The deaths the same, though few new cases. All fears of fever reaching here are subsided.

SHREVEPORT, September 18.—Total number of interments from yellow fever to-day twenty-three.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—Only two deaths to-day from yellow fever. The disease is believed to be under control. The municipal authorities to-day voted ten thousand dollars to the Howard Association. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Typographical Union and other societies have organized to provide nurses and money for their sick. The fever is abating in Happy Hollow, and confidence is generally restored throughout the city. All the sick are being provided with nurses.

Wreck of the Pacific Steamer Costa Rica—Passengers and Mails Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—News reached this city at midnight that the Pacific steamer Costa Rica, from Honolulu, was wrecked at Diabolo Point, near the entrance to the harbor. She was trying to come in with a full head of steam, but there was a dense fog, and she struck with tremendous force, wrenching the timbers from stem to stern, and making a hole in her bows through which the water rushed in a torrent. The excitement and terror among the passengers was great, but Captain Lapidge and his officers succeeded in restoring some degree of order. Soon after the first outbreak of alarm, seeing there was danger in remaining on the ship, the order was given to take to the boats. Four boats were lowered and the passengers safely stowed in them. All the passengers were safely landed, and it is believed the Chinamen and a number of the crew were drowned. The mails were brought safely to this city.

Hopes are entertained that the Costa Rica may be got off. The steamer Senator went alongside this afternoon, taking off a portion of the cargo of sugar. If the cargo can be removed from the hull the ship will be filled with empty casks for the purpose of floating her off. No fog whistle was sounding at the time of the disaster.

Speech of Hon. Fred. Douglass.

NASHVILLE, September 18.—Hon. Fred. Douglass delivered one of the ablest speeches of his life to an audience of 6,000 or 7,000 at the Fair Grounds of the colored people to-day. A large number of white people were also present. Ex-Governor Brown pronounces it a masterly speech and gave universal satisfaction. The colored Fair is working wonders in the agricultural advancement of the colored people.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican newspapers of Pennsylvania are united and harmonious in support of the State ticket, and from every quarter we hear good reports.

The Democrats of Susquehanna county, which was a "Liberal" stronghold last year, have nominated E. B. Hawley for Representative, Elliot Aldrich for Prothonotary, John H. Dusenbury for County Treasurer, Frederick Taggart for County Commissioner, F. E. Brush for County Auditor, and Daniel Brewster for Jury Commissioner.

The Scranton *Republican* says of the Constitutional Convention: The work yet to be done by the Convention ought to be speedily concluded, and after the final adjournment no time should be lost in submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification at a special election. We hope, too, that provision will be made to have the Constitution voted on by articles, separately, so that no voter shall be compelled to vote against the entire instrument because he may be opposed to a single section or article in it.

The Democrats of Chester county had their delegate election on Saturday last, and to-day the nominating convention met in West Chester. The attendance was not very extensive, and the enthusiasm proportionately limited. The office of State Senator having been acceded to Delaware county, and Hon. Tryon Lewis nominated for the position by that county, the convention moved and agreed to endorse Mr. Lewis, and commend him to the voters of Chester county. The following ticket was then nominated: *Assembly*—Northern district, Seymour C. Williamson; Southern district, John Gulliard; County Treasurer, John D. Evans; County Commissioner, John Yeager; Jury Commissioner, Nimrod Strickland; Director of the Poor, Peter Shoemaker; County Auditor, James Hosenger.

Pennsylvania's financial system is greatly extolled by the New York *Evening Post*, as "less liable to abuse by false returns and erroneous assessments of property, dispenses with many officials, and is much more prompt and economical than that of any other State. It should at least be studied by the financial authorities elsewhere." This system has been perfected under Republican administration, and is one of the effects of its wise policy of government.

Ohio.

STARK COUNTY CAMPAIGNING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., September 18, 1873.

This evening has witnessed one of the largest and most enthusiastic evening meetings which it has ever been our pleasure to attend in Canton. Hon. M. R. Waite, President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, favorably known throughout the world as one of our able counsel at the Geneva arbitration, was introduced and opened the campaign in Stark county. His speech was a very able review of the record of the Democratic party, and in going through it he handled some of its leaders and most of its measures without gloves. He showed how utterly futile it is to expect reform and correction of abuses from a party that has always been corrupt. He showed that its leaders had always been plotters and jobbers, and proved conclusively that not until corruption shall put on incorruption should the Democratic party be again entrusted with place and power. Upon the whole, his speech was a very able expression of the political situation, and was well received by the large audience, composed of both ladies and gentlemen, which filled the Opera House.

CONVENTION AT DELPHOS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, September 18, 1873.

The New Departures held a Convention at Delphos to-day to nominate candidates for Judges and Senators in this district. From one side it is reported that the Convention was a regular fizzle, while the Liberal side claim it was a success. Edwin A. Ballard, of Lima, and Mr. Plunkett were nominated for Judges. Dr. Rebeul, of Delphos, and Henry Newbergin were nominated for Senators.

A paper is to be started here at once in the interests of the People's party. A part of the material is already here for it.

California.

SENATOR CASSERLY'S REPLY TO THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The charges made by Volney E. Howard against Senator Casserly having been revived by the Democratic county Convention, who say that they are ready to prove that over one hundred thousand dollars were paid for Casserly's election to the Senate. Casserly says in a telegram to A. P. Roach: "The Democratic county Convention attempt to blacken me by reviving a stale calumny of six years ago, which was then dismissed by the Republican Senate. It is evidently the part of a conspiracy to aid the rival candidates for the Senate in the interest of the railroad company. This appears to be the general opinion here, as it is well known that the committee was acting in the interest of the railroad company, and is also at the present time.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—The Democratic State Convention at Sacramento nominated S. B. McKee for Supreme Judge.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

VAGUE RUMORS REALIZED.

Closing of the Banking House

And the First National Bank.

Washington Not Much Excited.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1873.

The Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

A little before noon to-day faint whispers of rumors that the houses of Jay Cooke & Co., in New York and Philadelphia, had suspended payment, were heard in the vicinity of the telegraph offices. In a very short time the rumors had spread to all public places and were spoken of more loudly. At first there was a great deal of incredulity on all sides. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was popularly supposed to be possessed of abundant resources for all emergencies, and confidence in it was not easily shaken. Even when telegrams were publicly exhibited stating the fact, many still doubted. Several parties who had accounts with the house here, and who were early advised on the rumors, as a matter of precaution presented themselves at the counter of the house here and handed in their checks for the amounts standing to their credit. This action speedily solved all doubts; payment of the checks was declined, and the doors of the banking house were immediately closed and a notice announcing the suspension of the firm was posted up. A few minutes after the doors of the First National bank were also closed. Mr. H. D. Cooke, the resident partner here, is also President of the First National bank, and the two concerns are intimately connected. The suspension of the London house, trading under the firm name of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., was also stated, although it was afterwards said that they would honor all drafts and letters of credit on them from this side. The usual crowd soon gathered in front of the building occupied by Jay Cooke & Co. and the First National bank on Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury. Little if any excitement, however, was displayed, the conversation being entirely of a quiet nature. Two or three ladies and as many gentlemen who had large deposits in one or the other of the institutions, drove up and took a look and then went off. Very few of those who gathered on the sidewalk had any personal interest involved. One gentleman, who had a balance of $20,000 in the bank, smilingly remarked that he should have to live on salt herring for some time to come. The First National bank was the depository of the City Collector of Washington, but as the funds were drawn as fast, if not faster, than put in, the city will not be much of a loser. Very few of the business firms of Washington did business with either Jay Cooke & Co. or the First National bank, and it is not expected that the mercantile community will be much affected by their suspension. The majority of the members of Congress, officers and contractors and army and navy officers kept their account with "the Cookes," and most of the leading journals of the country which maintained representatives here have also kept accounts with them. Not a few of these will suffer seriously if the suspension should be final. Many of the depositors are now absent from the city, which was the cause, perhaps, of so little excitement. There has, of course, been little else talked of to-day and to-night. The cause of the stoppage is generally, and no doubt correctly, attributed to the gigantic load which has been carried by Jay Cooke & Co., for several years past, in the shape of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. Oceans of money have been poured out by the house in advertising and placing upon the market these bonds. Millions of them have been sold, and Jay Cooke & Co. have been looked to to pay the interest. A leading Cabinet officer, only a few months ago, in speaking of the prospective value of these bonds, said the Northern Pacific Railroad was a mere bubble, which was bound to burst sooner or later. It is very certain that, even if the road was completed, it will be many years before the traffic in the sale of the bonds would pay the interest on the cost of its construction. Thanks to the most lavish advertising, people in all parts of the country have been induced to invest in these bonds, many widows and orphans having their all in them. Statements were freely made to-day that one of the causes of the embarrassment of the house was its dealing in District securities and advances to the Board of Public Works. These are, however, known to be without foundation, and it is asserted on the best authority that Jay Cooke has from the first declined to have anything to do with the District of Columbia securities. No run was made on any of the other banks in the City with the exception of the Washington City, the same institution which manfully withstood the run of last spring. The popular belief is that this institution has large deposits with Jay Cooke & Co., but it cannot be ascertained that there is any foundation for it. It was very generally stated that the Freedman's Saving's Bank had two or three hundred thousand dollars in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co., but this was denied by interested parties, who asserted that the amount was only a few hundred. A run on this bank is looked for to-morrow. The bulk of its deposits are said to come from the Freedmen's Saving's banks in the South. The First National bank is a government depository. It was impossible to-day to ascertain how much the government had on deposit there, but as a receiver will be at once appointed the amount will be then ascertained. It is stated that the government will not lose anything through its operations with the syndicate, with which Jay Cooke & Co. are concerned. The First National bank is also the agent for over six hundred National banks throughout the country, who conduct their operations with the Treasury through it. All of these banks have more or less of their funds in its keeping, though none of them, it is believed, to any large amount. Opinions vary as to the ability of the firm to extricate itself from its present embarrassment. Some of the government officials in a position to know and other prominent parties, incline to the believe that a resumption will take place at an early day, and that the liabilities will all be met. Others again reason that such a house must have made every possible exertion before allowing itself to go down, and that there is no hope for its recovering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1873.

THE POLARIS PARTY.

The Secretary of the Navy, this afternoon, received a telegram from Consul Molloy, announcing that the Polaris party was at Dundee, and all well. The Juniata left St. John's at one o'clock to-day.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

Secretary Richardson and Controller Knox are in consultation this afternoon with reference to the suspensions here, and a receiver will probably be appointed to take charge of the First National bank. The Secretary of the Treasury states that the government does not lose by the suspension, the deposits of government officers in the First National being fully secured by the deposit of that institution in the National Treasury. As to the syndicate operations the balance is in favor of the government, they having overpaid at least the last settlement. Late in the afternoon there was something of a run on the Washington City Savings bank. All the demands so far have been promptly met.

THE CREW OF THE POLARIS.

LONDON, September 19, 6 A. M.—The whaling steamer Arctic, for Dundee, passed Peterhead last night with the crew of the Polaris, who had been transferred from the whaler Ravenscraig, which rescued them from boats on the 20th of July, twenty miles south of Cape York.

FROM NEWARK, O.

Suicide Yesterday—A Man's Arm Crushed—Illness of a County Commissioner—The Man Smith is Wanted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., September 18, 1873.

Lewis Hobert, of Granville, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself. He was a young man of twenty-five years, and in good standing in society. No cause is assigned. For many years he was a member of a church.

Yesterday, while Edmund Wheeler, of this city, was coupling cars on the Pan Handle Road, he had his arm crushed, and will probably lose it.

A. J. Hill, one of the County Commissioners, while in the discharge of his official duties, was stricken with paralysis. He is one of our best citizens and an active officer.

The Chief of Police ordered the arrest of a man to-day, with many aliases, calling himself Frank Smith, who was going through the country towns and claiming to be a relative of many persons, thereby gaining their confidenbe and getting money. He had victimized seven families. He is six feet high, black hair and moustache, forty-five years old, stoop-shouldered, a good talker, dark complected, with black coat and corduroy pants. The Chief would like to hear from any person that wants him, as he says this is his old dodge. He will hold him a few days awaiting further developments.

CRIMES.

Murder at Red Oak, Iowa.

CHICAGO, September 18.—At Red Oak, Macon county, Iowa, yesterday Harry Williams, a farmer, shot and instantly killed John Keaton and shot and it is thought fatally wounded Wm. Euchler, both neighbors of his, but whom he had quarreled about some remarks he alleged they had made about his wife. The murderer escaped.

Arrest of Norton the Forger.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—Norton, the forger, was arrested last night at Marysville, Ind., a town on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, twenty-five miles from here, by a party of six citizens. Forty-five hundred dollars was found in his possession, the amount obtained at the Western German bank. He was very reticent and would tell nothing of the $6,500 obtained at the Farmers' and Drovers' bank, which it is now thought was given to a confederate.

FIRE RECORD.

A Postoffice on Fire—Mail Partly Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., September 18, 1873.

Our postoffice was set on fire about half past ten o'clock last night. The mail made up for the East was partially destroyed and five hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps either burned or stolen. The damage to the building is slight.

The Fire at Chicago—Estimated Loss.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The estimate made in these dispatches last night of the total loss by the fire yesterday is probably near correct. The lowest estimate is $200,000, the highest $250,000. It is impossible to state at present the amount of the insurance, but it is thought to be about thirty per cent. of the total loss. Among the Companies who suffer loss are Ætna, Conn.; St. Paul, Minn.; Lycoming, Pa.; Pennsylvania, Pa.; German, Pa.; and Allemania, of Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas, of Leavenworth; German, of Quincy, Illinois; Mechanics, Milwaukee; Snyder & Miller agency, and W. F. Rolo's agency, the latter agency [illegible]

CHICAGO, September 18.—[illegible] fire is now put [illegible] known, is $85,[illegible]

CHICAGO, September 18.—[illegible] to-night entirely [illegible] warerooms of [illegible] of Washington [illegible] the entire stock [illegible] $50,000. The [illegible] night. A dwelling [illegible] $15,000.

Gov. Hartranft at Meadville.

CLEVELAND, [illegible] dred troops of [illegible] sylvania Guard, [illegible] ent sections of [illegible] the State were [illegible] Hartranft and [illegible] to-day. The tr[illegible] efficient appear[illegible] being serenaded [illegible] Gen. Huidekop[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1873.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION TO BE SOLVED BY THE ST. PHILIP CANAL.

A Washington special says the Congressmen of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys have, it is understood, very generally agreed to unite their efforts to secure an appropriation for the St. Philip Canal at the outlet of the Mississippi river. It is expected that $12,000,000 will be necessary to make the ship canal, which will enable ocean vessels of the greatest burden to reach New Orleans without being obstructed by bars. It is claimed that, with the completion of this canal ocean going ships, during four months of the year, can proceed as far north as Cairo. Some of the Western members state that the people of the Mississippi valley seek a solution of the transportation question mainly in that direction.

CARL VOGT AT LENGTH DISCHARGED.

Counsel for Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of Chevalier Bois du Blanco, in Brussels, about two years ago, moved in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford to-day, for the discharge of Vogt, on the ground that the Secretary of State had failed to issue a warrant for Vogt's extradition within two months after he was fully committed by United States Commissioner White here, the law being that unless the warrant is issued in that time the prisoner shall be discharged. Counsel for the Prussian Consul suggested that Vogt be extradited, though his case does not come within the provisions of the treaty with Prussia, but that such extradition be not made a precedent for other similar cases. Judge Blatchford said, the State Department having refused to surrender Vogt to Prussia, and two months having elapsed since Vogt's final commitment, he would have to be discharged from custody of the United States Marshal. Vogt was then, after twenty months incarceration, discharged, but immediately rearrested by a Deputy Sheriff on a civil suit to recover property stolen from the murdered chevalier.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

The Universalist Convention to-day appointed a committee to attend the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, returned thanks for the generous hospitalities and courtesies extended, and selected New York as the place for holding the Convention in 1874.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

There was a slight run on the Freedman's Savings bank to-day. All demands were promptly met.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region fresh and occasionally brisk winds, veering to west and north, partly cloudy weather, falling temperature and occasional light rain.

For New England fresh and occasionally brisk winds shifting to west and northwest, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional light rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, cloudy weather, rain and northeast to southeast winds, increasing in force over the latter, south of which a disturbance now exists. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley winds shifting to westerly and northerly, falling temperature, partly cloudy weather, and probably occasional light rain. From Missouri to the Upper Lakes low temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and partly cloudy weather. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the West Gulf States, Upper Lake region and the Northwest are missing.

CASUALTIES.

Driver of a Fire Engine Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., September 18, 1873.

This evening about five o'clock the alarm of fire was given, and as the engine was coming at a rapid rate up the main street the wheels struck the crossing at Detroit street, throwing the driver, Wesley Owens, from the seat to the ground, still holding on to the lines he was dragged some distance until one of the hind wheels passed over his ankle, crushing it in a fearful manner. His other hurts were slight. Surgical aid was rendered immediately. The fire was out before any damage was done.

Collision of Two Schooners.

MILWAUKEE, September 18.—The schooners Skidmore and Argo, collided on Lake Michigan last night between Racine and Kenosha. The former was loaded with lumber. Both put for land and reached Racine harbor, the Skidmore sinking. The Argo filled rapidly with water. It is now being pumped out.

A New Trial and Longer Sentence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, O., September 18, 1873.

George W. Wilson, who was sentenced to the State Prison for two years last May, from this place, for stealing a car load of lumber, and granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, Judge Slack presiding, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Central Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference—Reports, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., September 18, 1873.

The second day of the Conference met at eight o'clock this morning, Bishop E. R. Ames in the Chair. Half an hour was devoted to religious devotion, which was conducted by Drs. Park and Donaldson, of Toledo. This exercise was very impressive. After roll call the Secretary, W. G. Williams, read a letter from Bishop Janes explaining the cause of the latters absence, and inviting a divine blessing on the members of the Conference. The Rev. Mr. Tammarsfield, from the Tennessee Conference, was transferred to the Central Ohio Conference. A number of fraternal delegates and visitors were received and introduced by the presiding officer. The statistical reports of the several districts of the Conference were next presented. Each Presiding Elder made a written report of the progress and condition of his own district, and each preacher, if there were no charges against him, then made a verbal statement on the amount added to the missionary and fifth collection fund by his own circuit or station during the year. The report of the Delaware district, by D. D. Mathey, was the first one read. Two new churches were built during the year and one was in process of erection. There were no misdoings reported against any of the preachers. The financial condition is good. The Bellefontaine district was reported by Westrys G. W. Walters, its Presiding Elder. Seven new churches were built and thirty thousand dollars for church buildings were collected during the year. In the Lima district Presiding Elder Alex. Harmont reported several new churches, including one at Lima, which he thought to be the finest in the Conference, had been built during the year. The missionary and superannuated funds of this year showed a large increase over last year. There were 1,200 additions to the church during the year. The Bishop here took occasion to remark the general belief entertained that the ministers of the Methodist Church are now receiving better pay than they did in years gone by, but the truth was that the purchasing power of their salaries was now no greater, perhaps not so good, as it was a quarter of a century ago. This the Bishop illustrated by reciting from memory a price list of the various necessaries of life when he was on the circuit. Rev. W. W. Winter, Presiding Elder, reported the standing of the Findlay district. One church had been improved, two were in process of erection and three had been completed during the year. A strong working interest had been shown, and the collections were as good as any previous year. Leroy Belt, Presiding Elder of the Toledo district, reported a fair degree of spiritual and material progress. Rev. James Ayres, of the Fenton district, made a report of the standing of the circuits and stations under his superintendence, which was good in almost every respect. There were fourteen charges in the district, but none against the preacher in East Toledo district. Samuel S. Barton reported next; the preachers salaries were duly paid, five churches were in process of erection, three had been completed and two parsonages built during the year. Mr. Fry, of Columbus, one of the Vice Presidents of the Ladies' and Parsons' Christian Union, delivered an able and entertaining address. This afternoon Chaplain McCabe finished by an address which brought tears to the eyes of many. The regular University Missionary meeting is being held to-night. The church is crowded.

STATE NEWS.

The monument to the soldiers and sailors of Delaware county, at Chester, was dedicated on the 17th.

Messrs. John H. Kerlin, Longbotham, Flowers and Baker started from Chester to Augustine, Del., reed bird hunting. While there they "astonished the natives," killing 2,091 birds in four days. Of these Mr. Kerlin, of Chester, shot 220 in one tide, the largest number ever secured during that space of time.

Another link in the history of Horton's (the forger's) life has been supplied in a letter received by the bankers of Lancaster from one D. H. Horton, living in New York State, who writes that he formerly lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota; that while there a man named J. H. Young boarded with his family, and that he (Horton) has a brother named Jas. H. Horton. It is now supposed that Horton, or rather Young, as that has been ascertained to be his real name, after the Searle robbery in Philadelphia, went to Minnesota, boarded in the Horton family, and after his return to Pennsylvania assumed the name of a member of this family. The old lady, known as Mrs. Young, residing in this city, is said to assert positively that Horton, the prisoner, is only an adopted son of her and old Mr. Young, though they always regarded him as their son, and treated him as such. As the story of Horton's life is thus unraveled it is found to be one of the most romantic in the annals of crime.

A street passenger railway between Lancaster and Millersville, the flourishing seat of the State Normal School, is contemplated.

A new paper has been started at Downingtown, Chester county, called the *Independent*, by Messrs. Cordery & Potter, gentlemen at one time publishers of the Downingtown *Journal*, at the same place, the publication of which was abandoned about a year ago.

New gas works are to be erected in Doylestown.

There is any quantity of English sparrows around Doylestown. In the evening hundreds of them can be seen taking their sand baths in the streets. They are exceedingly tame, owing to the fact that they are not allowed to be molested. They have already reared their second families for the season, and the rapidity in which they breed is wonderful. They have become such pets that they will be fed and taken care of during the winter.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Courier* vouches for this story: For whole souled generosity commend me to the man who signs himself "Joe W——." For several years Tidioute has been honored by the presence of a regular D. B. whom we will call "Brown" for short. This said Brown has winning ways, and at one time won the good graces of a very respectable young lady and married her. Her father supported him until such a time as "forebearance ceased to be a virtue," then they set him adrift. His fertile brain was severely taxed to secure a livelihood, and having borrowed all the loose change of his friends, beset our friend Joe to loan him a considerable amount, affirming that a dear [illegible]

A New Swindle.

A new mode of swindling has recently come to light. An iron firm in Troy, New York, received, August 29th, a telegraphic order for thirty dollars, purporting to come from their traveling agent at Kenosha, Wisconsin. The dispatch intimated an urgent desire to get out of town before his competitors. There is no regular office there where money can be obtained through the medium of the wires, but the dispatch sender, as a favor, was accommodated and got his thirty dollars, that sum having been deposited as an offset with the telegraph company in Troy. The agent was afterward notified by the firm not to draw on them in that way, as it was too costly for general use. He replied that he had never made any such requisition at all, and that somebody must have been swindling them.

THE assessors of Boston have just completed the computation of the valuation of the real and personal property in that city on May 1st, 1873. The total valuation amounts to $693,831,400, divided into $470,086,200 real and $223,745,200 personal, the latter item including $14,608,000 of bank stock taxable on account of citizens of Boston. The number of polls or persons subject to direct personal tax is 70,199. The gain in valuation over 1872 amounts to $38,893,100, divided into $26,920,950 real and $13,691,250 personal. The loss amounts to $29,505,100, divided into $118,200 real and $29,386,900 personal. In Ward Five, where the great fire of November, 1872, occurred, the total loss is $20,761,700, or $118,200 real and $20,643,700 personal. The small decrease in the value of real estate in this ward is attributed to the increase caused by widening streets and other improvements. The total gain of 1873 over 1872 is $11,107,100. The total loss on stocks held in Boston is $7,024,300, the valuation of 1872 being $21,632,300.

A Good Select School.

The want of a nice select school for girls in this community, we think is admirably supplied by the Misses. M. F. and S. C. Macrum, the highly accomplished and educated daughters of James M. Macrum, Esq., a talented author, and formerly editor of the *Gazette*, who have just opened a private school at No. 59 Diamond square (Frazier's block), Allegheny City. The course of instruction embraces three departments—primary, for young children, and studies for intermediate and advanced classes. Latin taught without charge. Dr. Dio Lewis's system of light gymnastics will form one of the exercises of the school. This excellent school presents many inducements to parents in the fact, that the Misses Macrum impart instruction to each scholar in person, and also care for the manners, morals and discipline of each one. Very young children, in fact all of the scholars, are brought forward rapidly by the system of instruction in practice. The fall session has just opened, and those parents who want a good school for their children, will do well to place them in charge of these estimable young ladies.

Visiting Baltimoreans.

A number of city officials from Baltimore, particularly connected with the financial affairs of the municipality, arrived in this city yesterday, and put up at the Monongahela House. They came over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road, for the purpose of inspecting the line, and examining into its present financial condition and future prospects. The company has been obliged to press payment of the interest due on the $2,837,000 of the second mortgage bonds held by the City of Baltimore, owing to causes over which the present management had no control. The interest due amounts to $140,000. President Cohen hopes to be able to meet the indebtedness, if the city will only indulge the company for a time.

The Suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

As soon as the news of the suspension was made public, Messrs. McVay & Co. issued the following circular to their correspondents and depositors:

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 18, 1873.

The suspension of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., is announced by wire to-day. We desire to say to our correspondents, that this in no way affects us; that, although we have a warm personal interest, our pecuniary connections with them are very slight, extending only to the sale of small foreign bills.

We have kept no other account with them for over a year past. Respectfully, IRA B. McVAY & CO.

THE late reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was a grand success, but not more so than the introduction in this market of the justly celebrated Hall's patent concrete fire proof and fire and burglar proof bank safes and locks. The success attending this enterprise is one that our city should take great pride in, as this company purchase all their steel in this market, and the before unheard of tests to which it has been subjected by burglars and experts in their vain attempts to open them, have caused the steel of our manufacturers and the safes made by this company to be eagerly sought after by all unprejudiced parties, both East and West, who desire perfect protection for their papers from fire and their valuables from burglars.

It has long been known that every house has its head, every firm its principal member, and every branch of business a leading firm or company which combine within itself all or nearly all of the important features of the smaller houses engaged in the same business, after whom they copy, or combine together to oppose as occasion may require.

This is truly the case with Hall's Safe and Lock Company, who now have the most capital invested and the largest safe factory in the world, and their business is so vast that it enables them, like Krupp, of Prussia, to secure the best talent, both executive and mechanical, for the various departments of their works. For instance the lock department is presided over by the most skillful lockman in the country, and an inventor of rare genius; the burglar proof department by another equally well versed in that line; the fire proof by another, and so on through all of the thirty-four departments into which these works are divided, so that the least imperfection in one department is sure to be found in the next and sent back and charged up to the foreman who permitted it to pass inspection, while over all Mr. Hall, formerly of Pittsburgh, President of the company, watches with an eagle eye, and sorry is it for the man who attempts to play false to the interests of the patrons of the company.

Such is the character and quality of these safes that they have taken the first premium wherever exhibited in competition with others, and with their late improvements, (all of which are patented,) they can safely say they offer protection to funds such as no burglar would even think of attempting, after being baffled so many times.

Since the opening of the branch house in this city, a little more than a year ago, more than thirty bank safes and vaults have been sold in this city alone, while in the vicinity nearly one hundred are already sold, making, with those in use in other places, nearly twelve hundred, and of fire-proof safes nearly sixty-eight thousand. Such is the result of genius, energy and capital combined in the prosecution of an honest business.

A visit at their branch office, No. 93 Smithfield street, presided over by Mr. H. I. Ayer, a gentleman of long experience in the safe business, and favorably known among our leading bankers and business men, who takes pleasure in explaining the merits of the celebrated "dovetail patent," cannot fail to convince any unprejudiced mind that the Hall Patent Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks afford security for funds such as can be found no where else, and in proof of our assertion can refer to the large number of bankers now using them in all sections of the country.

Celery the Year Round.

Celery salt is a delicious relish for flavoring soups, gravies, &c. It is highly appreciated by those who are fond of celery, being in a powdered state, combined with a little salt. Put up in bottles—retail price twenty-five cents each. For sale, wholesale, by
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, 231 Liberty street.

Inducements Offered.

For cash and to prompt men, on sugars, fish, flour and all other goods at the Checkered Front, T. C. Jenkins.

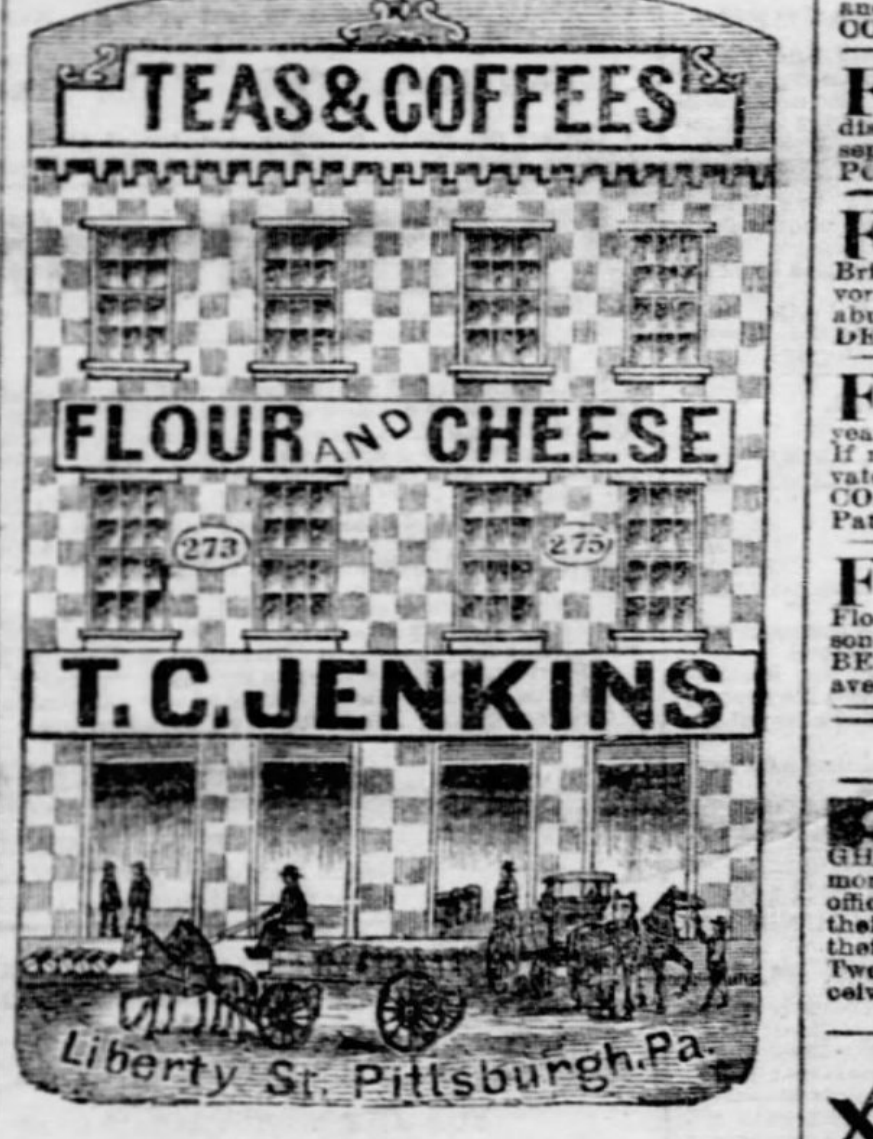
Choice Brands Flour,

From all old wheat, at the Checkered Front. T. C. Jenkins.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—To the yelks of six eggs well beaten, add three-quarters pound white sugar, juice of one lemon, one-half pound of flour, having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder; then add the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Bake in jelly cake pans.

For the Jelly.—Take the yelks of three eggs, beaten, and one-half pound of white sugar, juice of one and grated rind of two lemons, and whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Put in a vessel and place it in boiling water; boil until it thickens. When it is cold, spread over each layer of the cake, except the top one.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.



THE
CHECKERED
FRONT,
THE GREAT
FLOUR, GROCERY
AND
TEA HOUSE
OF
PITTSBURGH

WANTED--AGENTS.
WANTED—AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER [illegible] 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,
94 Wood Street,
Are prepared to offer to their Friends
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
Ever Offered in this City.
The attention of all Buyers is respectfully invited.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Wholesale Exclusively.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST GOODS,
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Allegheny Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns. Bradley's and other makes at Mill price.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
239 and 241 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

PORTER, DONALDSON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO G. SCOTT & CO., AND J. H. HAWKINS & CO., STEUBENVILLE, O.,
127 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Millinery and Straw Goods and Fancy Notions,
OFFER AN ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
All the Novelties in their line received as soon as imported. Milliners and Merchants are invited to examine this Stock before purchasing.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
J. H. HAWKINS ....J. J. PORTER ....D. V. DONALDSON ....C. E. PATTERSON.
MWF

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MILLINERS—TWO GOOD Milliners. Address, stating reference, experience and salary expected, E. M. McGILLIN, Youngstown, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A FEW GOOD Salesmen to sell a staple article. Can be worked in connection with other business. Apply at once at 121 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. seven years experience in business, and can be well recommended. Address O. H. S. M., Postoffice Box 770.

WANTED—HEATER—A GOOD Heater can get steady employment at the Belleville Nail Mill Co.'s Works, Belleville, Ill. Price, 10 cents per ton above Wheeling Pill weight. CONRAD BORNMAN, President.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS Salesmen. Must understand the Dry Goods business thoroughly, with city experience, and bring good reference. No others need apply. EDWARD GROETZINGER, 116 Federal street, Allegheny city.

WANTED—FIVE COAL MINERS, married men preferred; Farm and Garden Hands; several Girls and Women wanted to do housework and cooking in and out of city. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG Man of eighteen, of strict business habits, wishes a position in an office or store, as Clerk or Salesman; understands bookkeeping and is a good accountant. Salary no object. Can give best city references. Address W. W. HULTON, Hulton Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

WANTED—AN AGENCY—IN OHIO BY a gentleman who has traveled for years in the State of Ohio and whose knowledge brings him in all the most important towns of the State. The establishing or looking after Agents would be preferable, although he would open to anything that would work in with his present business. No attention paid to anything but a respectable and first-class business. Best of references given. Address General Agent, 125 Bank street, Cleveland, O.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property at the market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A SINGLE Gentleman, in a central locality. Address Orop, Commercial office.

BOARDING—WANTED—A MARRIED couple to occupy a second story Front Room, furnished, with Boarding, at 83 Isabella street, Allegheny city. References required.

BOARDING—WANTED—ABOUT OCTOBER 1st, an unfurnished front Room, with Board, for a gentleman, wife and two children aged 5 and 7 years, in a private family or where there are few boarders preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box A. A., this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. Send for circulars and prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS ON Atwood street, Fourteenth ward, within two minutes walk of Oakland car station. Price $950 each. Terms easy. Inquire of COLE & IRWIN, 68 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LOT 100 FEET SQUARE, corner Bingham and Ninth streets, Pittsburgh, South Side. Also, Lot 100 feet square, corner Bingham and Eighth streets. Inquire BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW ENGINE, 18 inch bore, 24 inch stroke, and 3 new Boilers, 36 inch diameter, 20 feet long, C. H. No. 1 iron. Will be sold separate or together. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—EUREKA FIRE BRICK WORKS—The undersigned offer for sale their Fire Brick Works upon favorable terms. The Works are favorably located, shipping facilities good and Fire Clay abundant. For particulars inquire of GEORGE & ANDERSONS, East Liverpool, Ohio.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PONY, WITH Saddle and Bridle, for $75 00. Pony is four years old, was drawn in a raffle and is sold for want of use. If not sold before Wednesday, September 24th, at private sale will be sold at Auction by N. WHITING & CO., on Fifth avenue, on that day. Can be seen at R. H. Patterson & Co's.

FOR SALE—A FULL STOCK OF NORTH Carolina Yellow Pine and Cedar Lumber, Stepping, Flooring and Oar Stuff, always on hand, thoroughly seasoned, and at reasonable prices. JAMESVILLE LUMBER CO., Office and Yard, Ross street, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE—ALL MEMBERS OF the Masonic Fraternity are hereby notified that the Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia are now ready for delivery at the Store of JAMES BOWN, No. 136 Wood street. The Brethren who propose attending the Dedication are requested to purchase their Tickets early. Office open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.
JAMES BOWN,
GETER C. SHIDLE,
WM. B. LUPTON,
Committee on Transportation.
MWF

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.
NOTICE TO RIVER MEN—
Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny River, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier [illegible]
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Pittsburgh, September 15, 1873.
NOTICE— TO BUTCHERS and NIGHT-SOILERS
By virtue of an Act of Assembly approved April 8th, [illegible]
CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling, 8 rooms, situated on corner Fifth and Hiland avenues; over one acre of ground. Inquire on the premises or to Judge STERRETT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—TWO VERY desirable Office Rooms, second floor, fronting on No. 116 Federal street. One of the best buildings in the city. Possession given immediately. Inquire of EDWARD GROETZINGER, 116 Federal street, corner Park Way, Allegheny City.

HOPE
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Of Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK - - - - - $225,000.

ASSETS.

8 Mortgages upon Properties situated in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., amounting in the aggregate to $50,500. The entire property covered by these mortgages consists of 4 Acres of Salt Meadow, worth not over $100 per acre	$ 400 00
6 Mortgages upon separate Tracts of Land in Bedford County, Penna., aggregating $61,497. A competent attorney of Bedford County reports, "There is neither title nor value to these lands"	000 00
Mortgage upon 200 Acres of Land in Pike county, Penna., $8,000, worth not over $250, and no title in mortgagor	000 00
14 Deeds of Trust upon Properties, situated in the counties of Orange, York, Matthews, Sussex, Henrico, Amelia and Goochland, Virginia, and Greenbriar counties, W. Va., aggregating $84,182 50. Value too uncertain to be admitted as legitimate assets	000 00
10 Shares of $100 each in the capital stock of the Buckingham Slate Co. of Virginia, value unknown	000 00
50 Shares of $50 each; capital stock of the British American Coal Company	000 00
$500 First Mortgage Bonds Warren and Franklin Railroad Company	400 00
100 Shares Stock in Golden, Bronze and Hardware Company, Philadelphia: par $50 per share. Value unknown	000 00

LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

$800 On certain Insurance Stocks, worth possibly	$ 500 00
1,000 On $2,000 Bonds of the Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia. Value unknown	000 00
1,000 On $2,500 Stock of the British American Coal Company of New York. Value unknown	000 00
2,000 On 375 shares of Seminole Silver Mining Company of New York. Value unknown	000 00
Cash in hands of Treasurer of Company	6,931 81
Gross Premiums in course of collection	15,970 06
Premium Notes on Mutual Policies in force, $94,766 60.	
Total admitted Assets	$ 24,201 87

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and Unpaid and Losses Resisted less Re-insurance and Salvage Claims	$ 5,769 51
Commissions on Premiums in course of collection	2,395 50
Re-insurance Reserve	26,599 13
Other Claims Against Company	975 00
Liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock	$ 35,739 14
Capital Stock	225,000 00
Total Liabilities	$260,739 14
Total Assets	24,201 87

I do hereby certify that I have made a personal examination of the condition of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, as the same existed on the 31st day of July, 1873, and that the above statement of Assets and Liabilities is correct.
Witness my hand and official seal this 17th day of September, 1873.
J. M. FORSTER, Insurance Commissioner.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Elegant Suburban Residence,
Only 4 Miles from City Hall, 5 Minutes' Walk from Railroad Station,
Consisting of a large modern style Double Frame House, with bay windows, porticos, &c., complete; contains parlor, 18x36, 8 feet hall, library, 16x20; dining room and kitchen on first floor, with 5 bed rooms and bath room complete on second floor. Good dry cellar under the whole house, with fiery furnace. Boston range in kitchen, hot and cold water; ample grounds, planted with choice bearing fruit trees, vines and fine shrubbery, &c.; Stable, Carriage House, &c.
Parties in search of a complete Home should not fail to see this property, as it will be sold at a bargain.
Apply to
R. H. HUGHES,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 124 Smithfield Street.

NOTICE TO COALDEALERS
Sealed Proposals
For furnishing 10,000 BUSHELS LUMP COAL to the Fire Department, will be received at the Office of the Fire Commission until September 25th, at 12 M.
Bidders, in case their bid is accepted, to fill the vaults of the different engine houses immediately; the balance to be delivered when ordered by the Chief Engineer.
The Fire Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
GEO. W. WILSON,
President Fire Commission.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
The COAL and FARM LAND
Late of ALEX. DAILEY, deceased, situated near Bulger Station, in Washington county, Pa., consisting of
121 ACRES,
Will be offered for Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, October 2d, 1873. The soil is strong, well timbered and watered; contains 2 Dwelling Houses, Barn and Orchard, and has a large area of the Midway Gas Coal, which is unsurpassed in North America. The surface is suited for grain, [illegible]
J. MURRAY CLARK, Trustee.

NEW CHROMO—
"Touch Him Again if You Dare,"
A spirited Picture by one of our best artists, for sale at the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 26 FIFTH AVENUE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOW PRICES.

GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Without Question the Handsomest, Most Spacious, Best Lighted and Most Centrally Located Store in the Trade, and
One of the Largest Stocks of Goods in the Market.
A Full Line of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO OUR
"FORT PITT BOOTS."
We are Agents for RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, at Manufacturers' Prices.
N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated, and Orders filled with care and attention.

EAGLE
Rolling Mills
AND
NAIL FACTORY
FOR SALE.
We offer for Sale the above named Valuable Property, situated on the Ohio river, in the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and containing 5 Acres and 7¾ Perches. The Equipment of the Mill is as follows:
THIRTY PUDDLING FURNACES, Single.
ONE PUDDLING FURNACE, Double.
TWO ROTARY SQUEEZERS.
TWO MUCK TRAINS ROLLS.
NINE HEATING FURNACES.
ONE BAR MILL, SIXTEEN INCH TRAIN THREE HIGH.
ONE BAR MILL, FOURTEEN INCH TRAIN
ONE TEN INCH TRAIN ROLLS.
ONE EIGHT INCH TRAIN ROLLS.
ONE NAIL PLATE MILL, EIGHTEEN INCH TRAIN.
FORTY-TWO NAIL MACHINES.
TWO SPLICE BAR PUNCHES.
ORE MILL.
TWO BATTERIES BOILERS.
FIVE STEAM ENGINES.
SHEARS, LATHES.
STEAM PUMPS, &c., &c.
Capacity, 13,000 to 15,000 Tons Iron and Nails per annum.
The Mill is favorably located for the economical manufacture of Iron. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis (Pan-Handle) and Little Saw Mill Run Railroads pass through the property. The large deposits of Coal in the immediate neighborhood give this locality the great advantage of cheap fuel, the price being 1 to 2 cents per bushel less than on the North and East side of the rivers.
The Mill is in good order, and could be quickly put in operation.
Will be SOLD AT A LOW PRICE and on reasonable terms.
For further information, terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT J. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Trustees of James T. and Charles A. Wood.
Office—114 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
EXCELSIOR
Foundry Property,
On the Bank of the Ohio River, at
HANGING ROCK, OHIO.
The Main Building is 108x90, Flask Shed 16x90, Cleaning and Moulding Rooms 27x120, with Lumber House, Carpenter and Finishing Shops, 7,000 bushels of Coke and 7½ Tons of Pig Metal on hand. There are about
33 ACRES OF LAND
AND
20 New Dwelling Houses,
All in good order, with cisterns to them. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises, in a bearing condition. There are 29 Patterns of Stoves, with all the Flasks needed; also all Novelty Works needful.
THE ESTABLISHMENT HAS A BUSINESS OF $60,000 A YEAR.
The Moulding House is fitted up with all necessary lathes, drills, screw cutters and emery wheels; 3 large cleaners and grinders in the cleaning house. A large one of the finest west of the mountains, it consumes but 30 cents' worth of coal to run 65 workmen. The cupola melts 5 to 7 tons a day. The property commands a river frontage of about 450 feet, with a good landing. The establishment is conveniently accessible to the best mold ing sand, at a cost of 30 cents a wagon load.
Will Sell the Foundry without the Dwellings is desired.
MEYERS, HORTON & CO.,
54 West Third street, Cincinnati.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

EXCELLENCE
Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing Sale of the Celebrated
SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS!
These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the Number One Pen alone, we sold more than
4,500,000
in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For Sale everywhere.
For the convenience of those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card, containing all the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
MWF 138 AND 140 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
DEALERS IN
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.

PAVING.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
[illegible]

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. I. Whitney,
Broker and Notary Public.
Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
ALSO,
GOLD.
Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.
Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates. Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

BUILDERS'
HARDWARE,
At Bottom Prices,
INCLUDING
GENUINE BRONZE
DOOR LOCKS, KNOBS, &c.
AGENTS FOR
"Beaver" Files and Rasps,
"Novelty" Clothes Wringers,
Hobson's "Choice" Steel,
Griffith's Coal Hods, &c.
Liberal Cash Discounts.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co
247 LIBERTY ST.,
(Opposite the head of Wood street,) PITTSBURGH,
No. 110 Market St.
The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our
Stock of Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Fancy Goods and Trimmings,
All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.
WOOD
WORK
We are prepared to furnish all kinds of
Carved or Plain Wood Work,
BANK DESKS COUNTERS,
SHELVING and CABINET WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Factory, Corner Second Ave. and Try St.
MOECK & BROS.

IMPORTANT
To know where to Buy Good Goods at Low Prices.
THE PLACE IS
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
Second Jewelry Store above Smithfield street, you will find a fine Fresh Stock of
WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, CABLE NECKLACES, CROSSES, LOCKETS,
Fine Sets of all styles of JEWELRY, Oxidized Silver Jewelry, Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
All at the Lowest Prices.

Foundry and Machine Shops
FOR SALE OR RENT.
The Grounds, Buildings, Cupolas, &c., known as the
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Fronting on First avenue and Brackenridge street, near the Passenger Depot of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.
For terms apply to
J. K. MOORHEAD & CO.,
92 DIAMOND STREET.

PEARL WHEAT
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing
Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances (phosphates) all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more digestible than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. Persons suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habits, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians have seen it to be of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the
Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, P.

Iron City College!
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.
Students Can Enter at Any Time.
Evening Sessions commence MONDAY, October 6th. Circulars containing full particulars on application to
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Opening.
Will Open an Assortment of Fall Millinery, Saturday, Sept. 20.
No. 45 Ninth street—Mrs. M. CHRISTY.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING AND
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
184 Liberty Street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY [illegible]

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

"DEAD SCANDALS," remarks a Bourbon contemporary, "form good subjects for dissection." If this is the case we advise that paper to prepare, at once, a critical analysis of the life and death of the Democratic party.

A CERTAIN town in Tennessee has an anomaly in the person of a citizen who is at once a liquor seller and a temperance lecturer. He must have been studying the history of the Democratic party—which preaches purity and practices corruption.

ANOTHER evidence of the tendency of the present administration toward "Cæsarism" consists in the fact that a close study of the features of the President of the United States shows his face to have been fashioned somewhat after the Roman mould.

THE New York *World* is famous for its canards. Its latest trespass on the credulity of its readers is to the effect that the Democratic party is about to recover its long-lost supremacy in the affairs of State and Nation—which is the most unconscionable hoax of the [illegible].

WE have received the initial number of the new Brooklyn reform paper, the *Daily Argus*. It promises to bear a steady hand in the interest of political cleanliness, State and [illegible]. There is work [illegible] in that city for such a paper as the *Argus* proposes to be, and the harvest is ripe for the reaping.

VIRGINIA is rapidly swinging toward into the Republican column. The State Superintendent of Education says that ninety-three out of its one hundred and eleven counties report the existence of a steadily growing sentiment in favor of public schools. Free textbooks are everywhere fatal to Democracy.

THERE is good authority for stating that early in the approaching session of Congress there will be advocated by a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency an act authorizing unrestricted free banking throughout the country, limited only by the deposits of the best and simplest bonded security for the protection of note-holders.

PILGRIMAGES are the order of the day. The French Catholics inaugurated the movement, the English took it up, it was then copied by the Dutch, and now it is proposed that an American pilgrimage be started to the holy shrines of Europe, and the residence of the Pope. The Chinese at Shanghai have also embarked in the business, and engage in daily devotions at the "Fountain of Blood," which spurts from the wall of a decayed temple near that city, while, to crown all, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are about starting on an expedition to the headwaters of Salt River.

THE announcement of the suspension of the banking firm of JAY COOKE & COMPANY, which was telegraphed us yesterday, has created a feeling of profound interest. During the war, when our people were heavy buyers of government bonds, the indebtedness of the Messrs. COOKE & COMPANY to Pittsburgh was large. We are informed that now there are but few here doing an extensive business with the firm, and that the losses sustained, if any, will be so small as to create no trouble. The suspension is said to be on account of heavy advances made to various railroads whose securities they were unable to realize on immediately.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* calls on every Democrat in the State to be up and doing, for the reason that "as we are to have a short campaign, it should be a sharp one in all respects." Republicans will take note accordingly. There is only one danger that menaces, and that is a liability to over confidence, and consequent inaction. That we have the requisite majority and the power to win now, as heretofore, a complete and overwhelming triumph, cannot be questioned by any one acquainted with the facts, but whether Republicans adequately appreciate the necessity of the exercise of the power in their hands, is another thing. It ought to be distinctly understood that the result of inactivity on their part may be a victory on the part of our opponents. This, of course, is possible only in the event of such Republican neglect as shall open the way for it, and it is to guard against so undesirable a contingency that we now admonish our friends against what could only be regarded as most culpable neglect.

OUR reports from all parts of the State, as to political prospects, are of the most encouraging kind. The Republicans in every county are united and harmonious, with one exception—Huntingdon county—and there the disaffection extends only to the county ticket, both factions supporting the State ticket, cordially; while in all the strong Democratic counties the Democracy are distracted and divided over the distribution of spoils and over questions growing out of mismanagement of county affairs by Democratic officials. In York, Clearfield, Elk and Montgomery, the party is nearly rent in twain from these causes; while in Carbon, Berks, Adams, Cumberland, Bedford, Centre, Fayette, Cambria, Northumberland and Montour, the local management of the Democratic office holders has brought the party into deserved trouble. If the Republicans throughout the State will but keep up the effective organizations effected in 1871 and 1872, they are certain of a majority that will take five figures to express.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is justifiably incensed because the careless authorities allowed the three Kentucky Ku-Klux, recently arrested and imprisoned through its exertions, to escape. It says: "This Ku-Klux shame is assuming terrible proportions, and more than ever calls for the prompt arrest, conviction and punishment of the guilty members of the infamous gang." This statement, it should be remembered, comes from a straight-out Democratic paper, and deserves the attention of Democratic journals all over the country. The *Press* which appears to have a very keen eye for Republican shortcomings in South Carolina and Louisiana—might perhaps, if it tried hard, say something concerning the necessity of putting down these Kentucky wretches who [illegible] and murder [illegible]. The *Courier-Journal* needs help in its brave work, and this, we [illegible] ought to give. Moreover, it might, while its hand is in, mention the fact, of which, from its silence, it is apparently quite ignorant, that the recently developed robberies of the Brooklyn city treasury were perpetrated by Democratic officials. Some of the readers of that paper might possibly like to know it.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who has been at the head of the New York Democratic State Committee for several years, has declined further service in that capacity, and writes from Europe that he will not be at home to vote. This is an easy way of backing out of a position in which he feels certain of losing; and SAMUEL thus confesses that he sees no prospect ahead for the success of the Democracy of New York. He has fought and run away, in the hope that he will live to fight some other day.

It was TILDEN who, in 1868, sent secret circulars to the Democrats in every election district in the State requesting them to send him, on the night of the election, by telegraph, the vote of their respective districts for Governor and President, and he kept back the vote of New York city until he had these reports all in. The vote of that city was then made up to suit the case, and so as to give SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN ten thousand majority in the State. This saved the bets of his Democratic friends and enabled them to keep control of the State. It was one of the boldest as well as baldest election frauds ever perpetrated.

Subsequent events have rendered it impossible to repeat this dodge, and Democratic success being impossible on a fair vote, TILDEN is suddenly smitten with modesty and retires from the field. There is no more work for him to do, and he throws up the sponge before the fight is fairly begun.

IT is not often—and then only in the last extremity—that a man will spike his own guns. Yet this is the manner in which one of the leading Democratic organs in the country—the New York *Express*—which, in common with other papers of its class, sees nothing but ruin for the country unless Democracy should be restored to power, destroys the very artillery on which itself and party rely. In an elaborate review of the national situation, [illegible] this paper, after saying that the country has several millions more of people, more farms, more railroads, greater exports as well as imports, and, in general, far greater production, while, on another [illegible], we are reducing the debt, and have reduced the taxes, proceeds to give a long array of "[illegible] facts, [illegible] in light on the present and future," which we condense as follows:

First. The diminution of interest on our debt has reduced duties from an average of [illegible] to 32 per cent., and repealed war taxes except those on tobacco, liquors, banks and patent medicines.

Second. The interest, which in 1865 reached $175,000,000, has been reduced to $100,000,000 yearly.

Third. Nearly three millions of farms are placed in the hands of freeholders, and rendered productive by 65,000 miles of railway and exports are now gaining on imports at the rate of thirty millions a month in gold values, bidding fair soon to arrest the shipment of our gold to Europe.

Fourth. Canada is drawing thirty-five millions a year to build her railways, and much of this must find its way here.

Fifth. The government has drawn fifteen millions for Alabama losses.

Sixth. Half a million of immigrants, bringing on the average $100 each in coin, will this year bring into the country fifty millions.

Seventh. Our tonnage is to-day gaining on that of Great Britain, which for eight years has been stationary.

Eighth. The export of specie is declining under a rapid growth of our exports of produce.

Ninth. The stocks of old wheat and provisions in Europe are exhausted, and large supplies of grain from America are required. The old world finds Russia, Hungary, Egypt and Turkey inadequate to feed her people.

Tenth. A great rise in wages and an advance of at least sixty per cent. in the price of coal and iron, which form the basis of England's manufactures; their rise carrying up with them the cost of production.

We once heard of a person who, in a public debate, stated the argument of his opponent so forcibly that he couldn't himself answer it. The writer of the above must have been the man. Incomplete as it is, a more splendid vindication of the Republican party—its principles, policy and achievements, or the vital importance of continuing it in power, has [illegible] rarely [illegible]. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember it.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CUMBERLAND ARMY.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland having assembled among us and then separated, it is perhaps not superfluous to say that the occasion has been one of lively gratification to the people honored by the meeting. Deeply in sympathy with the principles and sentiments for which their visitors fought and bled, the citizens of Pittsburgh, by the presence of the veterans, seemed again in presence of those great events which so profoundly stirred their hearts and called forth their enthusiasm when they were still recent. The occasion has been a genuine popular festival, marked with all the features by which an American population give expression to their joy and thanks. Though in comparison with a national anniversary or a royal birth-day celebration in Europe patronized by a government and superintended by police, the Pittsburgh demonstration might appear tame or even commonplace, it was splendidly redeemed by one element which neither government nor police can command. It was spontaneous—the veritable manifestation of sentiments entertained and memories cherished by the people. The men bearing "the splendid names" made in the war could not glance at the eager faces which everywhere greeted them, without taking in their meaning—frank and joyful recognition of services vividly remembered as clearly comprehended. Perhaps, fully to appreciate the difference between such recognition on the part of reading, thinking people, and the empty, however boisterous, plaudits of an ignorant multitude, one must, like LAFAYETTE, have been the object of both. The "hero of two worlds," as his compatriots sometimes call him, is reported, on his return from the United States, to have often referred to "the profoundly gratifying effect of the applause of an American crowd." No doubt the Nation's Guest meant that, while the plaudits of a Parisian rabble were passionate and the mere expression of the feelings of the moment, the plaudits of his trans-Atlantic admirers seemed clearly founded on real knowledge, and conveyed an historical verdict.

In thus dwelling on the enthusiasm with which the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland were here received, we do not forget the truth that, after all, the men thus honored probably find their best reward in the consciousness of having done their duty as brave and patriotic men, and in the knowledge of the grand and permanently happy results of their labors. The character in which they met is itself a noble exemplification of the virtue of republican institutions. The object of their organization is not to secure for themselves peculiar honors or distinctions of any kind. If, besides cherishing the associations of companionship in peril and trial, they have any other object, it is plainly to watch over the great principles upon which our government rests, and which they helped to rescue from destruction. These soldiers of the late war manifestly have no personal grievances to complain of. Though few of them have become rich through their hard service, and though many of them have become poorer, are at least poorer than they would have been if they had disregarded the call of their country,—though no pompous titles have been conferred upon them, though no great estates have been distributed among them, they do not reproach the ingratitude of human kind, and have no neglected claims to urge upon the attention of the government or the people. When they meet together, the speaker appointed to address them has neither lament nor reproach for unrewarded merit, but the drift and tenor of his discourse are to show the excellence of the cause for which they fought and suffered, and the fullness of their compensation and reward in the triumph of immortal truths and in the re-established foundations of the Great Republic. It is difficult to believe that institutions capable of producing such men in multitudes can be in any serious danger from those superficial evils which many regard with alarm. And as for the silly talk about Cæsarism, we fancy that even those who most relish the babble would be made forever ashamed of it by witnessing one such gathering as that of the present week in Pittsburgh.

INDIRECT VIRTUE.

It is almost a surprise to see that any clear-headed and fair-minded member of the press regards the late performance of the New York *Graphic* Company with any measure of indulgence. Hardly the least room for doubt exists that those ingenious young men never, in good faith, intended to aid WISE, the balloonist, in making his grand experiment. Their whole and sole object seems to have been to make money while pretending to patronize science. Their patronage of the undertaking was expected to give notoriety to, and secure subscribers and buyers for their journal—an expectation clearly realized, we believe—and they were careful to reimburse their unavoidable outlay of money by converting the monster balloon into a show to be inspected by the curious public for half a dollar a head. The enterprising proprietors also knew perfectly well that they would receive much credit for liberality or even generosity in behalf of scientific discovery, and thus establish a reputation really very valuable to men in their line of business. All this might readily have been pardoned, if they had kept faith with the aeronaut and the public. But in fact they have treated both with cynical contempt, and yet, whatever WISE may do, we feel pretty sure that the admirable public will heartily and frankly forgive the affront. The public, it should appear, rather relishes such rebuffs, and in the consciousness of overwhelming strength and [illegible] breadth of back, invites a repetition of insult. However, though the gentle monster may even in this instance exemplify its good nature or its patience, newspaper men ought in common decency to take up its cause and fight its battle. It needs to be taught self respect, if the fault does not rather lie in lack of insight. Probably in its simplicity it does not fully comprehend the game of which it is made the victim, and in [illegible] case instruction would do it no harm.

The *Graphic* Company are not the only newspaper people in New York who have recently sought to promote their own interests while pretending to favor high and noble objects. The laurels won by the *Herald* in the discovery of Dr. LIVINGSTONE have for more than a year disturbed the repose of all the editors and newspaper publishers of the metropolis. The *Herald's* undertaking was strictly legitimate and nobly conceived as it was ably executed. But as much [illegible] cannot be said in favor of some of the proceedings inspired by the example. Whatever good may be accomplished by a man who does good merely to gain the favor of the people, it is not well that the method should receive encouragement, or should be generally regarded as a legitimate form of benevolence. It perverts the public conscience, and tends to disturb the sentiment with which average people regard good deeds. Persons on the lookout for opportunities of such ostentatious benefactions are not likely either to select the object most in need of help, or to apply their money in the way most effective of good results. Certainly the vast benevolent operations of almost every Christian city receive their spring from different motives, and are conducted in a different manner. And while we may admire the smartness of those who advertise themselves or their concerns by their spasmodical exhibitions of charity, we may reasonably doubt whether upon the whole either the profession to which they belong is made more respectable, or the community in which they live is made better by the stratagem. Such criticism says nothing against the policy of advertising, or even against the efficiency of that mode of advertising. The question is not whether the mode is effective, but whether it is worthy of respect and imitation. The world still has a weakness in favor of the man who does good by stealth, etc.

JUDGE GORDON is a man of the people. Born in poverty, and compelled to make a stubborn struggle for existence, he found his place in early youth among the toilers, and worked his way up to manhood and intelligence through severe labors by day and severer studies by night. What he has learned from books he snatched as he went along, and he has attained to eminence in his profession through the same unwearied industry that made him efficient as a mechanic, and by improving the few opportunities afforded in a life of toil and effort. His success, as a lawyer, is therefore all the greater credit to him. His way to it was not paved by rich and indulgent parents, but lay through troubles, and trials and difficulties that required a vigorous manhood to overcome.

The great masses of the people—of the men who work and struggle for life—can therefore fully appreciate such a man as Judge GORDON. He is one of themselves. He has passed through the fiery furnace, and he knows how to sympathise with, and comprehend their wants and necessities. Experience and study have fitted him for the bench; but they have not blotted out or dimmed his recollections of his earlier years of manual labor. He is the son of toil as well as of the schools; and the people, in electing him to the Supreme bench, will be able to realize that they are not merely choosing a fit man for the place, but are choosing one of themselves to the highest place in their gift.

How loyal-true of heart the great masses of the people are, may be partially inferred from the fact that, when the name of BRAGG was mentioned by the orator of the day at the reunion, in New York, of the Mexican veterans on Monday last, the silence among the large audience was absolutely painful. Let the reactionary Bourbons of the country heed well the significant meaning.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An improvement on the Darwinian theory is suggested by a sweet potato recently dug up away down in Tennessee. One of these toothsome vegetables was found with an "astonishing likeness to a very young baby."

Political meetings in Chicago now open with devotional exercises, and it is estimated that the prayer test never stood such a tremendous strain before, nor behind either. Imagine Chicago's oily old politicians on their knees together.

A New Orleans paper relates how a pet monkey in that city, seeing that a little child was on the point of being run over by a street car, rushed into the street and wrenched the child from the jaws of death. That beats any monkey-wrench we ever heard of before.

There is, in the coming Allen-McCoole "mill," only one thing as desirable as the killing of McCoole by Allen, and that is the killing of Allen by McCoole.

The latest professor of milk has decided that that fluid, to be passably pure, "must be free from colostrum or animalcula, as shown by the microscope." Now, all that is wanted to enable us to drink our lacteal beverage in peace, is goblets built with short range microscopes trained on the colostrum and animalcula which may possibly be lurking in the glass.

Here is the latest description of a kiss, floating about without credit: 'Twas night. A real warm couple stood in the gate; cool moonbeam. Their lips touched, and there was a sound like a cow hauling her hoof out of the mud.

The following specimen of tomb-stone literature was copied from a stone in Oxford, New Hampshire:

"To all my friends I bid adieu;
A more sudden death you never knew;
As I was leading the old mare to drink,
She kicked, and killed me quicker'n a wink."

Nothing like sisterly affection. A somewhat novel sight was exhibited on the streets of New York the other morning, by a fashionable young lady drawing her pet poodle dog in an elegant baby carriage.

The rivers of the Southwest are low, and can be navigated with difficulty. Even the Mississippi at New Orleans was, on the 10th instant, nearly thirteen feet below high water mark. The railroads of the Southwest have been rapidly extended, but transportation is still largely dependent upon the navigable streams.

Five hundred newspapers headed their reports of the Worcester Convention with that alliterative phrase of spontaneous wit, "Butler Bottled."

Corporal punishment as a means of discipline has been abolished from the public schools of Chicago, with the most satisfactory results. Under the old system the suspensions for misconduct in addition to the infliction of corporal punishment averaged one a day for every 13,000 pupils, and the average of the suspensions now, without corporal punishment, is one for every 17,000 pupils.

The Mexican veterans have decided to organize societies for mutual benefit in the several States and to hold a National Convention in Washington in January.

An attache of a Georgia railroad was recently buried at the expense of his associates, who provided a new suit of clothes for the corpse. His wife, although on sorrow bent, had yet a frugal mind, and so she buried her husband in old clothes, and her brother added dignity to the funeral in the new suit of mourning. And the people who paid the bill were not satisfied.

Some of the present fashions for ladies are very becoming, but that which follows the times of Elizabeth, is ruff enough for any one.

Whether a municipality can supply gas to the public more cheaply than can be done by a private corporation, is a question now being earnestly discussed in our larger cities.

An ingenious milliner claims to have invented a mechanical bonnet, by which, by means of certain springs, the face of the wearer may become suffused with blushes at will.

"A Mr. Mitchell, a California agriculturist, has gathered this year 600,000 bushels of wheat from a little patch of 40,000 acres."

The Michigan Central Railroad is rejoicing over the immense passenger traffic which has been occasioned by the great State Fair at Grand Rapids, Mich. This is a consolidation of the agricultural, pomological and mechanical associations of the State, and is the largest Fair ever held in the State of Michigan.

Tuesday there was a celebration near Ottawa, Ill., in honor of La Salle, the Jesuit priest, who pitched his tent there just two hundred years ago.

Ex-Mayor Gaston, of Boston, takes strong ground against the prohibitory laws. Twenty years' trial shows them, he says, to be useless for the correction of the evils of intemperance, but prolific of immorality and injustice.

Rome is the last place to feel a commercial pinch on account of too rapid development under the events of 1870. Banks of the wild cat description sprang up rapidly and issued paper which has become so worthless that it is now generally refused.

The public school system of New England is said to be greatly behind the time, leaving untouched much that can be and is elsewhere included in an ordinary school course, and in particular failing to keep up the standard of education, both for the boys who are to go into active life when they leave school, and for those who expect to go to college.

The Colvocoresses insurance case, which was to have been tried in Connecticut, this week, is postponed until November, for more time to make depositions.

Texas papers say that the wheat raised in such abundance in the northern part of that State is equal to the far famed Genesee wheat of New York in quality and flavor.

PERSONAL.

Judge Doolittle contradicts the statement that he is going into the newspaper business. He says the story has gotten about, and he is already overwhelmed with applications from correspondents, invitations to free lunches, rat matches, dog fights, and the like, to an extent that is perfectly stunning.

Fielding Combs, an old citizen of Monroe county, Missouri, brother of General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, and with him a soldier in the war of 1812, died near Paris, Monroe county, on the 4th instant, aged eighty-three years.

Barnum announces that if a balloon does not cross the Atlantic this fall, he will spend $50,000 if necessary in having that experiment tried as early as possible next year, provided one or more aeronauts can be found in America or Europe who will heartily make the attempt. He evidently does not intend to make the experiment with a cheap balloon, for he says: "As at present advised, I shall have the silk manufactured in China, put together and prepared under the direction of scientific men in London, an experimental ascension made from the Sydenham Crystal Palace grounds, then bring the balloon to America, and make the transatlantic trip from New York. I trust that the public will believe that if I put my hand to the plow I shall not look back."

The belle of Lake Erie was commemorated at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, last week, by a Fat Men's Convention, at which the champion weight was John Templeton, of Toledo, who turns the scales at 360; while the "Fat Contributor" contributed to the general jollity of the party by a humorous speech.

The Fisk jubilee singers, during their present visit in England, have experienced everywhere the most courteous reception. They have eaten from Gladstone's table, sitting mingled with lords and ladies; they have been the guests of the Earl of Shaftesbury and many other nobles, have never found a hotel closed to them, and probably have enjoyed everywhere as much social privilege, and felt as much "at home," as though they had been white.

A Rochester poet, apostrophizing the recent marriage of Mlle. Morlacchi to Texas Jack, conjures up this charming picture:

I picture thee in desert wild,
Meek under all abuses,
Mending the socks of Texas J.,
Or dandling his papooses.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that there is not a word of truth in the dispatch from Washington stating that a hostile meeting between Gov. Smith and ex-Governor Johnson was probable.

We have frequently [illegible] men, but the following description of "Old Satisfied," which we clip from a rural New York paper, takes the lead: "Old Satisfied, with a speckled hen, was down [illegible] last Saturday, and hitched his team to a fence in the rear of his office. Pulling an old ten pound salt sack from under the seat, he proceeded to feed the horses. What in the world the hen was for we could not imagine until just before starting up to return he tied one end of the string attached to the hen's leg to the hind wheel of the wagon, and the mystery was solved—he had brought along the hen to pick up the oats left by the horses, that nothing might be lost."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, has just published, from the pen of the Eastern traveler, Baron de Maltzan, an account of a pretended Messiah who has recently appeared in Arabia. It says: "He is a Jew, of Sana, in Yemen, with a fascinating exterior, remarkably brilliant eyes and a melodious voice. After studying the mysteries of the great cabbalistical work, the Zohar, he withdrew from intercourse with his fellow-men, and eventually retired into a desert where he submitted to bodily mortifications and self-denial. He soon became distinguished as a worker of miracles, and, as such, attracted the attention of the superstitious Bedouins. These, seeking to obtain his good graces, brought various descriptions of food, and were pleased that he condescended to accept their offerings. The increase of their flocks and of their households, and even their success in the attack upon hostile troops, were attributed to the power peculiar to this worker of marvellous doings. His reputation has spread far and wide among the Arabian population, and many incredible stories are circulated about him."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
R. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be effected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and excessively sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantines,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College,
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.
The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.
Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.
EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.
The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been reorganized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted to those who complete the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.
Application for admission can be made at once by mail or in person.
The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.
Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.
For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.
The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Re-opens SEPTEMBER 24th.
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. Miss ELIZA W. WATSON, Vice-Principal. Situation: One Hour from New York City, exquisite river scenery; climate healthy, and absolutely free from malaria; buildings elegantly furnished and with modern conveniences. Advantages: An advanced and finishing course in all departments; the modern languages spoken and taught colloquially; for the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel, N. Y. Art Galleries visited; Music receives unusual attention; N. Y. Philharmonic Rehearsals and best Matinees attended; a refined Christian Home, providing the advantages without the distractions of city life.

LINDEN HALL,
A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,
In the village of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.
Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
New Brighton, Penn.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAREHAM, the Principal, is widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

SOUTH SIDE CEMETERY.
This place of Interment IS NOW OPEN to public use. Family Lots and Single Grave Lots are offered on very low terms.
A Plan of the Cemetery can be seen at the office of Messrs. KERNAN & WENKE, No. 1113 Carson street, which firm will also attend to all business connected with the Cemetery.
Parties are invited to call and examine details before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!
AT
McKEE'S,
YOU CAN FIND THE
PRINCESS BRAND ALPACA,
A BRAND ALPACA,
D BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO BRAND ALPACA,
LION BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS BRAND ALPACA,
PRINCE ALBERT BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS BRAND ALPACA.
YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM
AT
McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th, 1873.

Special Announcement.
Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Overholt the balance of their Entire Stock of the
CELEBRATED BRANDS OF
WHISKIES,
KNOWN AS THE
A. & H. S. Overholt,
B. F. Overholt & Co., and
H. S. Overholt & Co.
We are prepared to furnish the trade with the above brands, with age ranging from 1 to 9 years old.
We have also on hand and in store a large stock of the well known
McKim, Moore, Finch and Fountain
And other PURE
RYE WHISKIES,
At all ages to suit. Our Stock of IMPORTED
Cognacs, Ports, Sherries, Gins
&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.
J. K. Lanahan & Co.
No. 355 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with
No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

Anthracite Coal
The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saves 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

Paper Sack Manufactory,
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!
GODFREY & CLARK
Manufacturers and Dealers in
DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM
FLOUR SACKS,
Buckwheat and Cornmeal Sacks,
Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.
Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.
Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.
270 LIBERTY STREET.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING &
NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED FOR COVERING WARRANTED
W. C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.
New, New, New
HATS AND BONNETS,
The Latest Styles Just Opened.
RIBBONS,
An Immense and Unusually Attractive Stock.
French Flowers,
Plumes, Feathers, Wings,
Pompons, Ostrich Tips,
The Latest Novelties.
MILLINERY GOODS
In Full Assortment.
RUCHING,
The Latest and Most Desirable Styles.
Fringes and Gimps
Of All Kinds.
Hamburg Trimmings,
EDGINGS,
FLOUNCINGS,
INSERTINGS.
Hair Goods,
REAL AND IMITATION.
Trimming Laces,
Guipure, Real and Imitation,
English Thread Lace,
Spanish Lace,
French Lace, Yak Lace.
Shirt Fronts,
All sizes Plaits for Men and Boys, Plain and Embroidered.
Black Velvet Belts,
With the Newest Patterns of Buckles and Clasps.
Notions and Trimmings.
Every Department Complete in Assortments.
WM. SEMPLE.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department.
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
4 PUBLIC LANDING, CINCINNATI, O.,
September 1, 1873.
Ohio River Improvement.
IRON SNAG BOAT
Sealed Proposals
In duplicate will be received at this office until noon on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, for the Construction of an Iron Hull for a light-draft Side-wheel Snag Boat, 175 feet long, and 18 feet beam.
Estimated weight of iron work, 270 tons.
Specifications, with blank forms for proposals, and further information, can be had by applying to this office.
Requests for specifications by mail should have endorsed on the envelope "official business."
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineer and Brevet Colonel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals
FOR THE
Masonry on Stanton Avenue,
From Butler Street to Hiland Avenue, will be received at the Office of the Allegheny Cemetery, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh,
Until September 19, 1873, at 2 P. M.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and all information given relative thereto, at the Office of the Allegheny Cemetery. The Commissioners reserve the right to receive or reject any or all bids.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
JOHN CHISLETT,
F. S. BISSELL,
W. J. RADCLIFFE,
HENRY WILLIAMS,
B. H. NEGLEY,
Commissioners.
JOHN PERRING, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Of the Grand Anatomical Museum,
807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally that they have NO BRANCH OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson may be consulted daily, either personally or by letter, at their ONLY OFFICE,
1625 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Just Published—Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay; being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the GRAND INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, Philadelphia, to which is added a Special Essay on Marriage, illustrated with many cases from actual practice. Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address
DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Mosquito Bars,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, June, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT B. EDGAR, of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
June 20, 1873.
WM. HENRY, Assignee,
Fallston, Beaver county.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.
New, New, New
BLACK SILKS,
In the Choicest Makes and Finish Lustres. Special Bargains.
COLORED SILKS,
For Carriage, Promenade and Evening Dresses, New Colors and Shades.
STRIPE SILKS,
Fall and Winter Styles, at Very Low Prices.
TRIMMING SILKS,
Lining Silks and Satins in Variety.
NEW SUITINGS.
The 1873 Fall Styles.
REDINGOTE GOODS,
In New and Very Choice Fabrics.
TYCOON REPS,
Newest Styles and Very Choice Colorings.
DRESS GOODS.
A complete stock from the lowest to the highest prices, embracing the new Fabrics, Colors and Styles.
RARE BARGAINS.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Roman Stripes, Ottoman and other Stripes, Plaid and Bordered, Broche and Thibet, Long and Square.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
White and Colored Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Crash Piano and Table Covers.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.
KENTUCKY JEANS,
At 12½ cents, all colors.
PERCALES.
4-4 inch Fast Styles, at 12½ cents.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-Out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
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172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

CARPETS.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Fall Trade.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.
CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,
EAST END.
This Hotel, which has recently been refitted and elegantly painted throughout by Mr. Wm. Stoughten, is now ready for guests. It is situated on a beautiful and cool spot, surrounded by a large and commodious yard, with shade trees, croquet grounds and everything that could be desired for parties that wish to spend the warm months where they can get pure air and tip-top meals.
WM. STOUGHTEN,
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AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE
LITTLE DETECTIVE!
A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.
POLICEMEN
Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can
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In the houses opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,
Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.
FOR SALE AT
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Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.
New, New, New
BLANKETS.
White Blankets, Colored Blankets, Country Blankets, Eastern Blankets, all sizes and Prices.
COMFORTS
Of our Own Make, sure to give satisfaction.
QUILTS.
White, Bordered and Fancy Quilts, full and 3-4 size in Marseilles, Toilet, Crotchet and Jacquard and Honey Comb.
FLANNELS.
In 3-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 Widths, Red, White, Orange, Blue and Gray, Plain and Twilled and Country Barred, Plain and Opera Flannels.
WATERPROOF.
In Blue, Blue Mixed, Green, Green Mixed, Gold Mixed and Black.
Men's Wear, Boys' Wear.
Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, &c.
WOOL PLAIDS.
3-4 and 6-4 Wide, in Clan Plaids and other bright and subdued colorings.
PLAID POPLINS.
A Very Large and Varied Stock.
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THE OLD AND RELIABLE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Western Insurance Company,
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INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
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Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL....................$175,000.
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
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TEAS, LIQUORS, &C.

The New Tea and Liquor Hous
22 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH.
Best Young Hyson Tea..............................$1
Fine Young Hyson Tea..............................
Best Japan Tea..............................1
Fine Japan Tea..............................
Best Black Tea..............................
Fine Black Tea..............................
Best English Breakfast..............................
Fine English Breakfast..............................
A saving of 20 per cent. on Teas. Teas that are usua sold at 60 cents are sold here at 50 cents per lb. saving of 50 cents per gallon on Liquors.
All goods delivered free of charge.
Call and examine Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jesse Inghram

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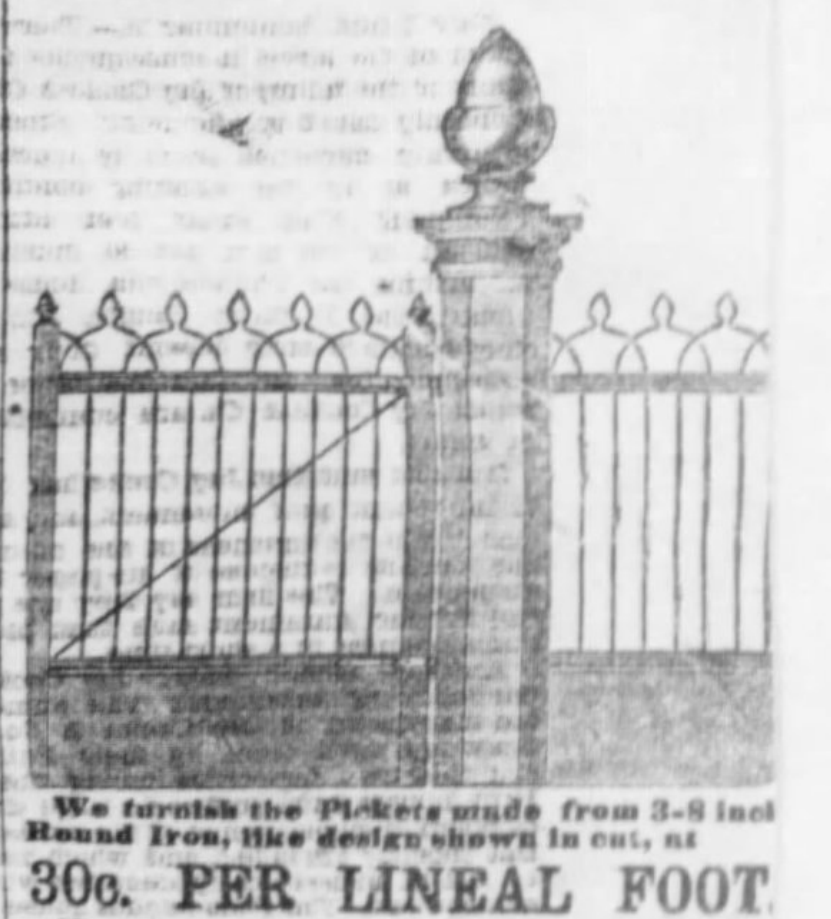

We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 inc Round Iron, like design shown in cut, at
30c. PER LINEAL FOOT.
They make a HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE and CHEAPER Fence than the Wooden Pickets.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, and their new line of PATENTED WAGON HARDWARE.
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Also the Improved IRON CITY AND UNION
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Gas Pipe,
MALEABLE FITTINGS,
POWELL'S STAR GLOBE VALVES.
Send for wholesale price list.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
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Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
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ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
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W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS, Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.
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STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On most favorable terms.

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets to the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand, in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first [illegible] and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 18, 1873.

Money circles have been to-day deeply interested in the announcement of the suspension of the house of Jay Cooke & Co. To those who have closely watched the course of the firm the news is not altogether unexpected, for it is the old story of leaving the safe and conservative channels of legitimate banking and embarking in outside speculative enterprises which give promise of brilliant results if successful. The cause of the suspension is said to be large advances made by the house to the Northern Pacific Railroad whose bonds they are marketing.

At the time of the placing of the government loans the house of Jay Cooke had extensive dealings with Messrs. Cooke & Co. and were largely their creditors, but with the cessation [illegible] the connection has gradually fallen off, until now there is no bank here that keeps its funds account with them. We doubt if the whole indebtedness of the various branches of the suspended firm to Pittsburgh, if it should be a total loss, as it will certainly not be, would affect seriously [illegible]. The general feeling seems to be one of profound sympathy for Jay Cooke himself, to whom the country as a whole is deeply indebted for his services during the war, and we hope soon to announce a satisfactory settlement of present difficulties.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

[illegible]

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

[illegible]

—We have the following report of the Philadelphia money market: An active inquiry for funds prevailed throughout yesterday. The demand for accommodations came mainly from those operators in speculative shares, and their parties in the institutions were anxious to pay as high as [illegible] per cent. a month for temporary accommodation. In a few instances loans for temporary use were negotiated at the rate at as and a [illegible] per annum. These extreme rates were, in any instance, exacted from others than stock operators, who, for the time being, seemed disposed to submit to any rate of interest rather than sacrifice their securities in shares, all of which have been depreciated in the late break. The prices at [illegible] for popular shares would advance considerably before this date. This expectation has not been fulfilled, and those carrying the shares are compelled to increase [illegible] in the furtherance of their delayed loans, or else surrender unconditionally to the persistent "bears," who are doing their utmost, in the way of energy and means, to obtain control of the market.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. [illegible] Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of prices of stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

[illegible]

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, [illegible] Bonds and Gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

[illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

REMARKS.—There is nothing new or additional to offer that will differ materially from our report of yesterday. As a whole, prices remain unchanged. We do not anticipate any material change, if any, before next week.

Groceries and provisions remain quiet but firm, and although trade is not what might be considered active, dealers are kept busy.

The flour and grain trade is firm, some dealers reporting a decline in prices for certain grades of flour, while others report the contrary. In grain the arrivals of [illegible] are [illegible] for all kinds of grain.

We learned of the following transactions in grain [illegible]

1 car red wheat, on track	[illegible]
[illegible]	46
[illegible]	65
1 car old white oats, on track	65
[illegible]	65
[illegible]	64

The following are the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 19, 1873.

[illegible]

The market at Parker's opened with the following sales: [illegible]

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues [illegible]

[illegible]

Crude Oil Shipped by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
[illegible]	Vesta O W	441
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	151
H McKelvey	Mulkevey O W	195
[illegible]	Vesta O W	171
[illegible]	Peerless O W	238
[illegible]	National O W	71
Jos Bushnell	National O W	216
Fisher Bros	Eagle O W	183
Fisher Bros	[illegible]	76
Tack A M	[illegible]	799
[illegible]	Vesta O W	75
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	74
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	203
[illegible]	Brilliant O W	797

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	454	Eagle O W	455
[illegible] O W	326	Dodson, [illegible] & Co	152
Brilliant O W	395	Citizens O W	162
Riverside O W	461	National O W	274
Peerless O W	305	Cosmos O W	209
Cosmos O W	74	Brilliant O W	799
Total			6,216

Refined Oil shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 17, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Vesta O W, Phila	300
Brown & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	500
Warden & Gillard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	416
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	361
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	386
Warden & Gillard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,117
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	388
Total		3,769

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

[illegible]

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

[illegible]

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

[illegible]

According to quality and quantity prices [illegible]

ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The receipts of baled hay for the week ending to-day have been light. New hay is wanted and as yet very little of the new crop raised, hence it is rather scarce and in demand. [illegible] owing to quality. Loose hay at Allegheny demand [illegible] for farmers who are [illegible]. About 200 tons changed hands at prices ranging from [illegible] as to quality.

IRON MARKETS.

[illegible]

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 17.—There has been less activity throughout the past few days, but prices have in no instance been shaded. The demand is still principally for [illegible] of the finer grades, and choice lots of Cape. Ohio X fleece is still held at 60c, and Western [illegible]. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

[illegible]

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week, ending to-day, have been in excess of the receipts of previous weeks, amounting to something over eleven thousand head. While the amount of cattle is large, the run is not considered a heavy one for this season of the year, as with the advent of cool weather and decrease of vegetables and small fruits in our markets people again have recourse to meats, and fully one-half more flesh is consumed during the fall months than is in the summer season. The quality of the cattle on sale this week is about the same as usually offered here, though we have to note that among the lots, the top is better, or, in other words, more good cattle can be packed out of [illegible] than could one month ago. This can be explained by the fact that as the time is about over, cattle [illegible] better, and as the season advances [illegible]. Among several lots of common cattle we noticed some good steers in each, since, and we expect that six weeks [illegible] not [illegible] would be found among such lot. Good cattle are here [illegible] to be said to be [illegible] sale, but the demand is fair; that is, buyers want them but object to the prices asked. But holders [illegible] the situation, as reports from other markets are encouraging, at some points cattle being reported considerably higher, and with cool weather, [illegible] favors the killing of good heavy fat beeves, it looks as if buyers have [illegible] at any rate holders are firm in their demands, and unless the [illegible] within the next [illegible] buyers will have to give way and [illegible] the situation, a thing they always do when they cannot help it. Common cattle are selling [illegible] prices, the attendance of buyers though not quite as large as last week is good [illegible] freely. As this writing it [illegible] the balance of the week, not many cattle are reported, and even if there were [illegible] time to effect the market.

PRICES.

[illegible]

Hogs.

[illegible] by the report above, has been large. The market, however, [illegible] the demand [illegible] sufficient to keep pace with the supply. One month ago twenty-one thousand hogs [illegible] now there is no glut, in fact not many hogs are in the pens unsold. [illegible] particularly for prime light [illegible] supply. The market is firm and steady, and at this writing the inclination of prices is upward. Following are the rates current:

[illegible]

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the past week have been fair. There is scarcely any change in the market since our last report. The demand continues good and fully up to the supply. Philadelphia buyers are purchasing liberally, as also are New York men. At this writing the outlook is fair, and from appearances we say that no stock will be left over unsold. Following are the rates current:

[illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

We quote as follows: [illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,900 head, making [illegible] head for three days, against [illegible] head same time last week. Prices have slightly improved since Monday, but trade continues dull. Sales slow to-day at [illegible] for poor to [illegible] [illegible]

Swine—Arrivals 8,165 head, making 18,450 head for three days, against 16,550 head same time last week. Live hogs steady at [illegible] and dressed in demand at [illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Dry goods jobbing business [illegible]. Cotton goods in steady demand [illegible] but brown cottons [illegible]. Woolens fairly active. Flannels [illegible]. [illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Flour firm at [illegible]. Wheat dull and unchanged. [illegible]. Oats active at [illegible]. Crude petroleum 11c; refined 16¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 18.—Cotton, flour, wheat, [illegible] unchanged. [illegible] Whisky strong [illegible].

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—Cotton dull at 16½@17½c. Flour quiet at [illegible]. Corn scarce at 70c. Oats quiet at 45c. Bacon dull at [illegible].

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

[illegible]

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1873—4 P. M.

The day in financial circles has been one of unusual excitement, growing out of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The other failures which have recently occurred were mere local affairs, and of course produced little excitement compared with the one to-day. The connection of Jay Cooke & Co. with the government in the marketing of the loans during the war, and funding operations since, has given the firm a national reputation, which of course only intensified the excitement consequent upon their suspension.

MONEY.

The money market was unfavorably affected by the failures of the day and a general distrust engendered thereby. The early operations on call were at 7 per cent. currency to gold interest; but in the afternoon the price advanced to ¼ per cent. per diem which rate had not been reached since the exciting time of last winter and spring. The final business was at 7 per cent. late in the day.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling heavy and lower at 105½@106 for sixty days, and 106½@107 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold active and higher, advancing from 111⅛ to 112⅞, closing at 112⅝. Loans were from 5 to 7 and 1-16 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $86,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $125,000. The *Express* says: "The government to-day, in refusing to sell gold, took the first step towards stopping the spread of the panic, and calls upon Secretary Richardson to let loose a portion of the currency balance." Customs receipts $539,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments weak and unsettled in tone at the close.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116½	5-20's '67	115⅝
5-20's '62	113	5-20's '68	115⅝
5-20's '64	113½	New 5's	111⅜
5-20's '65	113	10-40's	111
5-20's '65, new	115⅛	Currency 6's	112⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri	91½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	80½	North Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	80½	North Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The effect of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was [illegible] on the Stock Exchange where a heavy decline in [illegible] took place, with a feverish and unsettled market. During the afternoon there were constant rumors of failures, but at the close of business the only additional ones were Robinson & Suydam and Richard Schell. The former were carried down by the decline in stocks, and the latter suspended more on account of his connection with the new railroads, the building of which has temporarily locked up a considerable portion of Schell's [illegible].

The railway [illegible] speculation was active and excited throughout the day with important [illegible]. The lowest [illegible] of the day were made toward the delivery hour, when the market showed a decline of 1 to 10 per cent. [illegible] the time above mentioned there were frequent reactions and counteractions as the reports circulated were considered good or bad. When unfavorable reports were promulgated there was at times a tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the market, which produced a panicky feeling at different parts of the day, while on the other hand more reassuring reports in one case as much as [illegible] per cent. when rumors were favorable and the supply of stock for the time [illegible] seemed to be insufficient to meet the wants of ready purchasers. It can safely be said the excitement to-day equaled that during the Chicago fire panic. After the delivery hour a better feeling prevailed, and prices rallied at the close [illegible] per cent. from the lowest point. The final [illegible] for the day were as follows: [illegible]

The improved feeling at the close was due to rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered a large amount of currency to be deposited in the banks.

The *Post* says: "The failure of Richard Schell and Robinson & Suydam and that of Jay Cooke & Co. comprise the disasters of the day. Nearly every [illegible] and speculator has been reported to-day as suspended, but so far as noted the three named are all which can be authenticated. That losses of holders of securities have been large, there is no doubt, and so far as they have been compelled to sell the bears in stock have profited. This panic is emphatically a financial and not a commercial panic. The merchants generally being in good condition, so far as their individual business is concerned. If the Treasury is to be induced to [illegible] reserve to a safe working amount, the panic will be turned to Wall street proper. The decision of the Secretary not to accept any bids for gold today will prevent the further accumulation of currency in the Treasury vaults, and is a move in the right direction."

Canton	90	New Jersey Central	101
Western Union Tel	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash	50½
Quicksilver	25	Do pref	60
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	15
American Express	60	Do pref	30
United States Ex	65	Chicago & Alton	95
Pacific Mail	36	Do pref	104
New York Central	96½	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Erie	54	Clevel, Col & Cin	[illegible]
Do pref	[illegible]	Burlington & Quincy	100
Harlem	123	Panama	105
Do pref	124	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	[illegible]
P. Ft. W. & C	85	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwest common	55	Central Pacific	[illegible]
Do pref	75½	Union	[illegible]
Rock Island	93	Hartford & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	40	Del. & Lack	94
Do pref	65½	Bankers' bills	105½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 18, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 [illegible] 18; No. 2, $1 11½; No. 3, [illegible]. Corn steady at 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye active at [illegible]. Barley active at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16. Lard steady at [illegible]. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Cotton dull at 20½c. Flour quiet; the trouble in Wall street has imparted a depressing effect; superfine western and State [illegible]; common to good [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]. Whisky steady at 98c. Wheat [illegible]. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn [illegible]. Oats a shade firmer; [illegible] western [illegible]. Coffee quiet at [illegible]. Hops, sugar molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8½c; refined 16c. Turpentine weak at [illegible]. Pork firmer at [illegible]. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles [illegible]. Lard weak at [illegible]. Butter firm at [illegible]. Cheese steady and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,945 head; total for the week [illegible] head. Market slow at yesterday's prices, with large supply in attendance. Most of the cattle on sale were common Texans, for which there was no demand. The bulk of the reported arrivals are through consignments. The only sales made public were [illegible]. Texas steers, [illegible] to 1,037 lbs, at [illegible]; [illegible] steers averaging [illegible] at [illegible]; Ohio steers, ranging from 1,060 to 1,285 lbs, at $5 00 [illegible]; Michigan steers, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, [illegible] head; total for the week [illegible] head. Market active at yesterday's prices. Sales 1,500 Michigan sheep, [illegible]; [illegible] sheep, averaging [illegible]; 1,477 Canada lambs, ranging from [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day including reported arrivals, [illegible] head; total for the week [illegible] head. With light receipts and few offerings prices were steady at [illegible]. Only a few small lots sold to-day, and the yards are bare of stock.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Cattle—Receipts 2,091 head. Market dull, buyers holding off and prices [illegible]; shippers had the [illegible] and many of them lean; the only sales were a few lots of fair, half fatted steers at [illegible]; shipments 1,008 head. Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market active and firm for prime light [illegible] at [illegible] for fair to extra heavy weights in large supply and dull at [illegible]; shipments [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts [illegible] head. Market dull [illegible].

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—Cotton quiet at 19½c. Flour firm at [illegible]. Wheat firm at [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible]. Rye firm at 82c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible]. Bacon quiet; shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Whisky firm at 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active; No. 1 red $1 53; No. 2, $1 47; No. 2 amber Illinois, [illegible]. Corn dull at [illegible]; mixed, spot and seller [illegible]. Oats active; No. 2, [illegible].

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—Flour active at [illegible]. Wheat firm; white [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible]. Oats active at [illegible]. Rye in good demand at [illegible]. Provisions unchanged. Lard firmer at [illegible]. Whisky firmer at [illegible].

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 18.—Flour quiet at [illegible]. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats active at 30c. Rye active; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley active; No. 2, [illegible].

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 18.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red [illegible]; No. 2 red [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible]. Petroleum firm at 13½c for standard white on large orders.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, September 18.—No arrivals and market quiet; prices nominally unchanged.

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OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Greece	September 20	Liverpool
Celtic	September 20	Liverpool
Castalia	September 20	Liverpool
Europe	September 20	Liverpool
Samaria	September 20	Liverpool
City of [illegible]	September 20	Liverpool
Europa	September 20	Liverpool
Wyoming	September 23	Liverpool
Rotterdam	September 24	Rotterdam
Thuringia	September 25	Hamburg
Egypt	September 25	Liverpool
Anglia	September 27	Glasgow
Great Western	September 27	Bristol
Abyssinia	September 27	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 18, 1873.—River stationary, with fifteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 18, 1873.—River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear, thermometer 74 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 18, 1873.—Weather clear and pleasant. River two feet eleven inches and falling. Departed—Science for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—River five feet two inches, and falling.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 18.—Partly cloudy and hot; mercury 69 to 86. River has fallen three inches with three feet to Louisville and Cairo. Port list—Down—Laura L. Davis and Mary Ament. Up—Rapidan No. 2, Arkansas Belle, Florence Lee and Falls Pilot. Business very light. The Louisville packet Grey Eagle is aground at Scuffletown for the past twenty-four hours.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 18.—River falling, with twenty-three inches on the shoals. Arrived—Archie P. Green, Cairo. Departed—Archie P. Green.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Boughton	Elizabeth
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva
West Virginia	Donaldson	[illegible]
Elizabeth	Boughton	Elizabeth

MONONGAHELA—Twenty-two inches by the stone mark.

THE marks last evening indicated twenty-two inches in the channel, and about a stand. The weather was pleasant.

THE price paid for the two ferry boats Cincinnati Belle and Newport Belle, by their recent purchaser, was $10,000 each.

THE seaport towns of Texas are all quarantined for yellow fever, and the Morgan steamboats have quit running in consequence.

CINCINNATI.—The records at the Custom House show that the transfer of the Andy Baum was made by Albert Geazy to Hiram F. Vinton, on the 10th inst., and the consideration named was $7,000.

CHARLES W. POMEROY, who died in Shreveport the other day, was well known here as a popular St. Louis and New Orleans clerk on many of our finest packets.

COL. BRYSON is at Smithland for the purpose of taking steps to remove the Bacon gunboat and western rocks, which are troubling boats in the Ohio no small amount.

THE *Daily Graphic* says: "A swimming collar, which will hold a man's head above the water and float him with his mouth several inches above the surface, is the latest invention."

ENGINEER WM. MCFARLAND writes that the Thos. Sherlock made the run from New Orleans to Cairo, on her present trip, in four days, twenty-one hours and fifty minutes. She made twelve miles an hour.

CYARREL H. KAY, long a first class Red river pilot, died at New Orleans last Thursday, aged [illegible] years. Capt. Kay was a native of the Crescent City, and once commanded the steamer Compromise and other boats.

THE John F. Tolle is en route up from New Orleans with the hull of the Fontenelle in tow. This is the late purchase at New Orleans by Commodore Kountz at Marshal's sale, for some $3,000. We understand she will be rebuilt on arrival at St. Louis for the New Orleans and Red river trade.

THE St. Paul *Press* says: "Large quantities of wheat are brought down from the Minnesota valley, and grain shipments are active on the river below St. Paul. All transportation facilities on land and water will be fully occupied this season in removing the magnificent products of the [illegible]."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Our cup, the Baton Rouge Belle, was coming down the river, when the [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] than ever in the [illegible]. The Belle can't be beaten with this [illegible]."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says the Harbormaster and Harbor Committee of the City Council started out on the Baton Rouge Belle to sound the river fifty feet out from the wharfboats, along the steamboat landings. It is becoming apparent that the harbor is becoming seriously shallowed by an immense deposit of sand.

ACCIDENT TO THE UTAH.—This steamer left St. Louis for Memphis on Saturday evening in the service of the Anchor Line, and she must have met with an accident. [illegible] received a telegram yesterday from Captain Beasley, dated at Cape Girardeau, of this purport: "Utah will protest. Have [illegible] wheat." The wheat referred to is a lot of 600 sacks, consigned to Pilburn & Ayers, of Cape Girardeau. It is quite probable that the Utah struck on one of the numerous "breaks" behind Devil's Island.

THE first steamer that ran on the Red river of the North commenced in 1859. Now half a dozen or more find a good trade for several summer months, between Breckenridge, Minnesota, and Fort Garry, up in the British possessions. The valley of this river is from forty to fifty miles wide, and extends four hundred miles in Minnesota. The river runs due north, and for a long distance it forms the boundary between Dakota and Minnesota. It empties into Lake Winnipeg, which connects with Hudson Bay by Nelson river.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Capt. Pettigrew, of the new South American steamer yesterday had a portion of his crew arrested for mutiny. The leaders of the malcontents were Pablo Pompas, Francisco Lazo, Ricardo Pinto, and Emmanuel Habad. The inability of any one of the crew, sixteen in number, and made up of South American Spaniards, negroes, and one Italian—to speak English, rendered it necessary for the presence of an interpreter. The United States Commissioner adjourned the case until to-day.

WEDNESDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: [illegible] The river continues to go down gradually and in less than one week, if there is not considerable rain, there will be a lower stage of water than at any time this season. Boats are already having considerable trouble in crossing the sand bars. The large boats of the packet lines will soon be laid up, and smaller and lighter draught ones will have to take their places. Stone in the canal by the marks at the head of the canal [illegible] [illegible] report only 3½ feet out of the river, and about 3½ feet [illegible] Cincinnati.

THE water is so scant in the Sunflower river that the Frank Beck, or sometimes doesn't travel as much as one mile an hour. We are told that it now takes her, at the present stage of water, from twenty to thirty hours to run from Silver creek to Rolling Fork, a distance of eighteen miles. It is a pull over logs almost the entire distance, and sometimes a catfish comes along and makes such waves as to nearly overturn the boat. There is about [illegible] the only [illegible] that the shoal [illegible] and logs and catfish form the principal obstruction to navigation.

THE river editor of the Vicksburg *Herald* gets off the following:

"The elegant young gentleman who pencils the chaste and brilliant paragraphs in this column is not a temperance lecturer. If such an idea has gone abroad, it is a mistake, for which certain disreputable and unreliable country newspapers are responsible. The mistake may have arisen from this young gentleman's known adherence to the principles of total abstinence. He never drinks and he never [illegible], and this cannot be [illegible] as much for certain other newspaper paragraphers. Referring to this paragraph, the Memphis *Appeal* says: Everybody knows that, and knows, too, that when the writer spoke of 'total abstinence' he meant total abstinence from water in every form. He never drinks; oh, no; but it's a mighty easy matter for him to pour down a pint or two of corn juice every day. As for preaching, that would lily become a man so free-hearted, nuthers, but he can sing 'Mary had a little Lamb' to perfection."

THE Dubuque *Telegraph*, in referring to the improvement of the Upper Mississippi, says: It appears that Captain J. B. Davis, who went north from Davenport with the government steamer and dredge boat Montana, to improve the Mississippi, is accomplishing his object admirably. Congress made an appropriation of $20,000 with which to mend navigation between Davenport and St. Paul, and Col. Macomb placed the whole matter in the hands of Captain Davis, appointing him to carry out the improvements indicated. The great difficulty is, of course, sand bars and sloughs, which become hindrances in low water, and removal of them so that they should not appear elsewhere has been the object. In the mind of Captain Davis. We are glad to learn from the St. Paul *Press* that his plan, the confining of the channel by driving piles three feet apart, and filling in with fagots or brush, has thus far proved a success. The piling causes a deposit of sand, upon which, increased in size each year, upon which grows vegetation spring up and a new shore is really formed. This plan of Captain Davis has been successful. There are some twenty points between St. Paul and Davenport to be thus repaired, the worst of which are Pig's Eye, some five miles below St. Paul, and Beef Slough, a short distance below Wabasha. At the first point a pile driving machine is at work making a remarkable change, and the boat is now slowly working down the river. The only expects to get as far as Winona this fall, as the works will require thoroughness. When this work has been completed and the canal is excavated around the Lower Rapids, the channel to St. Louis will be comparatively clear, and will average about six feet of water through the navigable season.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.—Rosenbaum & F, 3 ox mdse; Dilworth Bros, 1 bag [illegible]; Marshall Bros, 4 buyers; Lindsay, S & Co, 1 [illegible]; F H Eaton, 10 do [illegible]; Heyer & Bro, 10 bbl oat meal; Warwick & Co, 10 pkg copper; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible].

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.—F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour, 400 sks do; Lang & McK, 140 bbls cement, 1 car hay; Thompson [illegible]

[illegible] A Schenk, 50 cases tobacco; F Sellers & Co, 25 casks [illegible]; W B Barton, 50 bbls of [illegible]; 100 do; Schomaker & [illegible] flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 do; [illegible] J Rose, 1 car [illegible]; Thompson & F, 1 car [illegible] R Knox & Son, 1 do feed; [illegible]; T C Jenkins, 15 hf bbls [illegible]; [illegible]; Johnson & Co, 2hf bbls [illegible]; J Fullerton & Co, 10 gr do; T A Wallace, 10 drums do; Curry & Metzgar, 25 cads do; Ornsthrall & Co, 26 do do; A S Gilmore, 10 do do; [illegible] Sons, 5 hf butts do, 40 hf do do; R & W Jenkins, 15 do do, 1 bbl do; J & W Beamont, 10 bbls whisky.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Fagan F & Co, 4 cars brick; F Alden, 1 do lime stone; South Side P M Co, 1 do lumber; Marshall, K & Co, 1 do wheat; Muntin & M, 1 no a iron; S G Reynolds, 1 car w paper; H Childs, 40 cases [illegible]; Jones, 5 hf bbls tobacco; E K Blake, 4 drills, 13 plows; Fairbanks, M & Co, 12 bx scales; Dilworth & Bros, 100 bxs candles; T C Jenkins, 30 do; Head, C & Co, 5 bbls apples; T Schied, 30 sks oats; A Bennett, 2 do eggs; Pitts P M Co, 12 bdls paper; Beckert & Co, 171 sks oats; J Reno, 1 car s pipe; W France, 7 bbls p barley, 2 do c wheat; Atlas Works, 12 bbls flour; Scheanhad & H, 20 sks oat bran; Stevenson & S, 11 bbls pipe; Watt, Lang & Co, 1 car flour; W H Seward, 6 bedsteads; J Rose, 1st sacks oats.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Isabella Fce Co, 10 cars limestone; Shoenberger, B & Co, 1 do; K Naylor, 1 do lumber goods; Erskin & Co, 1 do fire clay; Chaut Lake Ice Co, 3 do ice; Keifer, S & Co, 1 do bark; P Courtney, 1 do junk; Star Fire B Co, 1 do clay; Jas Sears, 1 do lumber goods; Lockhart & Co, 1 do vitriol; Wm Phillips & Co, 10 old r wheels; T C Jenkins, 5 bx rags; Wm Hoffman, 1 calf; Graham & S, 6 rolls leather; J B Lippincott, 360 cases p goods; Reymer & Bros, 10 do; T C Jenkins, 1 bag coffee, &c; G W Glass, 6 bbls salt; Geo Doenberger, 1 car.

PER ELEVATOR.—Marshall, K & Co, 6 cars wheat; Mellery & H, 2 cars wheat; Lol Graff & Co, 5 oats; J Rhodes, 3 cars barley; Young & Booth, 2 cars barley; J Wainwright, 1 car barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—21 sks kegs, Fahnestock, H & Co; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible].

[illegible]

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.—Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the last twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY. P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Reese, Graff & W, m	4
P D Nichols, m	1	Jones & Laughlins, m	3
Wharton Bros, m	6	Carnegie, K & Co, m	2
Robinson, R & Co, m	4	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Spang, C & Co, m	3	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2	Isabella Furnace, o	14
Total			45

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, m	3	Pittsburgh F & I Co, m	1
J Beamer, m	1		
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	30	Lucy Furnace, o	1
McKnight, D & Co, o	5	Wharton Bros, m	2
Lloyd & Black, m	3	Zug & Co, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	27		
Total			71

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Wm Smith & Sons, m	3
Nimick & Co	4	McKnight, D & Co, m	4
J W Porter, m	1	Miller, Barr & P, m	1
Total			14

Coal Received by the Allegheny Valley R. R.—Jno J O'Leary [illegible]

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PETER DONALDSON.......Commander.

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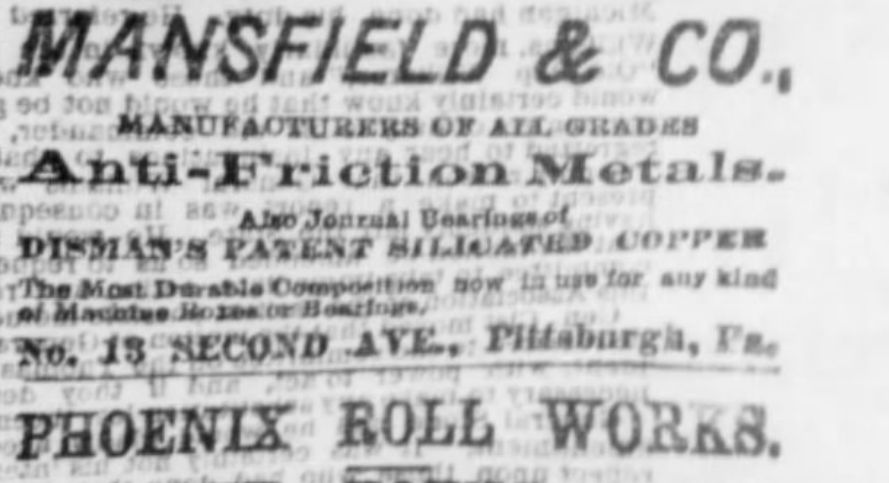

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEETS.

Veterans of the Cumberland.

Closing Session of the Society.

Next Meeting to be Held at Columbus.

Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Report of the Committee on the Thomas Statue.

None of the Competing Models Accepted.

The Committee Enlarged and Empowered to Contract for a Statue.

A Visit to the City High School.

THE BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

Toasts, Speeches, Sentiments, etc.

The second day of the seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was even more bright and beautiful than the first—a clear atmosphere, a cloudless sky and a pleasant breeze combining to render the day delightful. The Monongahela House was the centre of attraction during the morning hours, and there was a constant stream of visitors seeking audience with the President and the distinguished army officers quartered there. The President, having been up until a late hour the previous night, did not breakfast until eleven o'clock, and those who called previous to that hour were unable to see him. Sheridan, Sherman, Hooker and others were earlier astir, and received a number of visitors previous to ten o'clock, when they left to attend the meeting of the society at Library Hall.

Proceedings of the Society.

At half-past ten o'clock General Sheridan called the society to order. There was a large audience present, including many ladies, but the hall was not so densely filled as on the preceding day.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

The President announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee on the time and place of holding the next meeting.

In the absence of General Robinson, Chairman, a report was presented by Colonel Henry Stone, recommending Columbus, Ohio, or St. Paul, Minnesota, as the place for the next meeting, and time the 25th and 26th of November, the anniversary of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

The President appointed as tellers Colonel Stone, Colonel Wilburt and Colonel Bickham.

Colonel Bickham, of Ohio, spoke in favor of Columbus. He said it is right in the center of the Army of the Cumberland. It is accessible to a large number of members, and economy in traveling was a very important matter.

A member asked if the railroads running into Columbus were controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If so, he would oppose going there, as that was the only railroad in the country that had refused to issue excursion tickets to the soldiers.

Colonel Milward replied that Columbus could be reached by several routes, and he had assurances already from two of the railroads that members would be carried at half fare.

A ballot was had, when 57 votes were cast for Columbus and 3 for St. Paul. Columbus was therefore declared chosen as the next place of meeting.

The time was then discussed, several members opposing a later day than that fixed for the present meeting.

Gen. Sheridan remarked that those who reflected for a moment on the pleasant weather they were now enjoying—the comfort with which they could move about from place to place; the opportunity afforded citizens for decoration; the pleasure derived from flowers, especially when they came so profusely from the fair hands of the ladies—would not desire to change to the late fall or winter months. He was in favor of meeting at the same time next year. [Applause.]

It was then moved that the time of the next meeting be fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, September 17th and 18th, which was agreed to.

THE NEXT ORATOR.

General Hooker, Chairman of the Committee on Orator and Alternates, presented a report nominating Judge Matthews, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as Orator, and Gen. Waterman, of Chicago, as Alternate. The report was adopted.

THE OFFICERS FOR 1873-4.

General Price, Chairman of Committee on Nomination of Officers for next year, presented a report recommending the selection of the following officers:

President—Philip H. Sheridan.
Vice Presidents—Illinois—General Theo. S. Brown.
Ohio—Major Wilber F. Goodspeed.
Indiana—Colonel Jos. P. Baird.
Kentucky—Colonel Wm. R. Millard.
New York—Maj. Gen. J. Hooker.
Iowa—Lieutenant A. F. Tipton.
Michigan—Brig. Gen. J. G. Parkhurst.
New Jersey—G. W. Mindel.
Kansas—Colonel John A. Martin.
District of Columbia—General William D. Whipple.
Minnesota—Gen. J. W. Bishop.
Pennsylvania—Gen. Wm. A. Robinson.
Wisconsin—Col. Wm. L. Utley.
Missouri—Lieut. Allen R. Foote.
Dakota—Gen. David S. Stanley.
Tennessee—Col. John S. Wilder.
Massachusetts—Gen. Wm. Cogswell.
Corresponding Secretary—Gen. H. M. Cist.
Recording Secretary—Col. John W. Steele or Capt. Wm. E. Crane.
Treasurer—Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton.

As the prominent names were announced they were received with applause.

General Sheridan rose to make some remarks, whereupon General Price put the motion on the adoption of the report, and it was unanimously carried amid applause. General Sheridan simply bowed his acknowledgement, and called for the report of the Treasurer.

THE FINANCES.

General Fullerton read an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the year, of which the following are the totals:

Receipts, including balance on hand	$3,150 02
Expenditures	1,447 75
Balance in Treasury	$1,702 27

The above does not include the membership fees collected at this meeting.

The report was accepted.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. THOMAS.

The Committee on the Thomas Monument, through the Chairman, presented the following report:

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 18, 1873.

We have the honor to submit the following report: Since the last meeting at Dayton, Ohio, your committee, in obedience to a call issued by General Jeff. C. Davis, met in Washington, D. C., January 10th. At that meeting it was decided to obtain, as far as practicable, general competition for the work among the artists of the country. Accordingly a circular letter was issued and placed as far as possible in the hands of all the known artists. To this invitation the following artists responded by presenting models and specifications: G. Turini, New York city; J. A. Bailey, Philadelphia; Miss Vinnie Ream, Washington; J. Wilson McDonald, New York; Mr. Hess, New York; Thos. Mills, Washington, and O. E. Warner, Worcester, Mass. We have carefully and conscientiously inspected their models, and while we concede merit to all, yet we cannot recommend for adoption by the Society the work of either of the artists who have entered into competition, as completely embodying the ideas of your Committee as to the presentation of both horse and rider.

Deeply feeling the importance and the sacredness of the work which you have assigned to us, and being anxious that our chieftain should be correctly and faithfully represented, and that this statue should reflect credit upon the Society, and be a work of art of which the whole country would be proud, we would respectfully recommend:

First—That the Committee be enlarged so as to consist of nine members.

Second—That the Committee be empowered to employ some artist of known reputation and celebrity to construct the equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, giving them power to enter into contract for the construction and completion of such statue.

S. W. PRICE,
W. D. WHIPPLE,
THEO. F. BROWN.

The report was adopted.

On motion the following members were added to the Committee on the Thomas monument: General Philip H. Sheridan, General Joseph Hooker, General Cruft and General T. J. Jordan.

THE MONUMENT FUND.

The Treasurer also reported that the total amount on hand for the Thomas monument is $8,473 92, of which New York has contributed $4,558.

The report was accepted and approved.

General Fullerton then read letters from General Williams, a Director of the Monument Fund, and also a letter from Samuel Ward, of New York, recommending more general solicitation of funds from the members of the Army of the Cumberland in aid of the Monument Fund.

On motion of General Cist, the letters were referred to the Memorial Committee.

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED MONUMENT.

Gen. Cist here read the following telegraphic dispatch from Alex. R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1873.

Major General Wm. D. Whipple:

SIR—It is the earnest desire of the citizens of Washington that the proposed statue of Major General George H. Thomas shall be erected in this city. Should the committee having the matter in charge agree to locate it at the National Capital, the appropriateness of the selection would be universally recognized, and I have no hesitation in pledging that the District will furnish the pedestal upon which to place it.

ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
Governor of District of Columbia.

On motion of the gentleman, the paper was referred to the Memorial Committee.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, General Cruft offered a resolution tendering a vote of thanks to the Governor of the District of Columbia for his offer of a site for the Thomas Monument, and accepting the kind offer of the city to furnish the pedestal. Passed unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON NEXT REUNION.

The Chair here announced the following committee to take charge of the Society matters at Columbus, Ohio: Gen. John Beatty, Capt. L. D. Myers, and Capt. Wm. McCrory.

PROPOSALS TO RELIEVE THE MONUMENT FUND COMMITTEE.

General Stone thought some definite action should now be taken in the matter of raising funds for the monument. If the committee would go energetically to work, he thought sufficient funds should be raised by next year to complete the statue. He moved, therefore, that the committee previously appointed have leave to withdraw, and that a new committee be appointed.

Gen. Binney objected to that motion. He knew that the member of the Committee from the State of Michigan had done his duty. He referred to Gen. Williams, more familiarly known in the army as "Old Pap Williams," and those who knew him would certainly know that he would not be guilty of any neglect of duty to his old commander, and he regretted to hear any insinuations to that effect. The only reason that General Williams was not present to make a report was in consequence of having suddenly left the State. He would suggest that the motion be amended so as to request this committee to take immediate action and report to this Association at the earliest possible moment.

Gen. Cist moved that the motion of General Stone be referred to the committee on the Thomas Monument, with power to act, and if they deemed it necessary to make any substitution let them do so.

General Stone said he would gladly accept the amendment. It was certainly not his intention to reflect upon those who had done their duty in the matter.

General Bickham mentioned the names of several of the committee, among them General Hooker, who was chairman, and then said he felt sure the committee would do their duty. The fault was not with the chairman of the committee, but with the subcommittees of the Congressional districts. He felt sure that if the matter were properly laid before the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland there would be little difficulty in raising the requisite funds. In one of the Western States one thousand dollars could have been raised from a Soldiers' Home; but that subscription was refused, because it was thought it would be a discredit to the Society to allow these poor, decrepit soldiers of the war to contribute from their pensions to build the monument. The only thing necessary was to encourage the chairmen of those committees, and suggest a plan of procedure. The amendment of General Cist was all that would be necessary under the circumstances.

Gen. Cruft said, in behalf of the State of Indiana, he wished to say that a great deal of money had been collected, and more could be collected. He was sure that Gen. Hooker had done everything that a man could do thus far, and he did not think that any change should be made in the committee. He, therefore, moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the motion of Gen. Stone, as amended, was adopted.

GENERAL BARNUM.

The President stated that General Barnum, of New York, a member of the Society, desired the fact to be announced that he was absent on account of the illness of his wife.

THANKS.

Major Bickham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to the citizens of Pittsburgh for the cordial reception that had been tendered to the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Major Bunce offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby tendered to the press of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the faithful and diligent manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this meeting.

The band then favored the audience with that stirring air:

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Gen. Negley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in response to the resolution of thanks, made a brief speech, in which he stated that the duties of the committee had been light, for the reason that the demonstration was spontaneous and needed no engineering. It was characteristic of Pittsburgh to pay proper respect to the heroes of the war, and to have the latch-string out for them on all occasions. The speech was well received and heartily applauded.

A POETICAL CONTRIBUTION.

Major J. F. Huber, of Kentucky, arose, and in eloquent terms announced the unavoidable absence of his comrade and friend, Lieut. Col. John D. Treanor, of the Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He also asked leave to read a poem, written by Col. Treanor, and dedicated to the Army of the Cumberland. On being invited to the platform, he read the following:

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

All honor to the gallant men
Who for their country fought and bled,
And those who worked with brain and pen
To show the spirit is not dead
That roused our Fathers, when of yore
They spread their banners to the sky,
And 'neath its stars and stripes they swore
To win us freedom or to die.

And by their deeds triumphant waves,
That starry flag, o'er all the land,
The rallying point of all that's brave,
By freedom's zephyrs softly fan'd.
Our hearts with patriot fires still burn,
With pride we gaze on Freedom's bars,
Tyrants and traitors our souls spurn,
Whilst glorying in our stripes and stars.

All hail! thou flag, though young in years,
What glory clusters round thy name;
What heroic deeds thy record bears,
To brighten history's roll of fame.
No stain upon thy surface shows,
Unless those left by blood and scars
When borne over fields of vanquished foes,
Thou ever glorious stripes and stars.

They nobly fought and freely bled,
To see thee wave on fort and hill.
Through war's red clouds o'er field's of dead
Thou kept thy proud position still.
And may thy glorious fate be e'er,
In coming years or future wars,
Great triumphs still and victory where
In honor floats the stripes and stars.

THE FIRST FLAG OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

After having recited the poem, Major Huber said he had another pleasant duty to perform, and advancing to the side of the platform took a standard, from which he unrolled a torn, battle-riddled, remnant of a flag, the history of which he eloquently described. In September, 1861, when Louisville was threatened by the rebels, the gallant General Rosseau called the people to arms. General Buckner, with his rebel hordes, was advancing upon the city. The wires to the South had been cut, the trains from Nashville had been stopped, and the cry was raised, "To arms!" There was in Louisville at the time a band of home guards. Fifteen hundred responded to the call, led by the brave Rosseau. At Lebanon Junction, this flag was first planted on Kentucky soil, and they claim it was the first flag of the Army of the Cumberland. It had never yet been defiled by rebel hands, and never would. [Applause.]

ADJOURNMENT.

After the passage of a motion to expel all members who were in arrears for more than two years, the Society adjourned to meet in Columbus, Ohio September 16th and 17th, 1874.

At the High School.

Prof. Luckey, City Superintendent of Schools, with commendable regard for the pupils of the High schools, and with a feeling of pride that we have an institution worthy of a visit from soldiers and statesmen, as well as philosophers and teachers, extended an invitation to the distinguished military men to visit the Central High School, and, while spending a short time within its walls, at the same time they could get a very favorable view of a great part of the city. The invitation was accepted by Generals Sherman, Hooker, McDowell, Whipple, Cruft, Cist and Brown, and immediately after the Society adjourned the party were escorted in carriages to the school. Here they were cordially received by Dr. Jillson, the Principal, who had the pupils march from their respective rooms and concentrate in the hall. Here they were addressed in turn by General Sherman, General McDowell, General Hooker and General Negley. The boys and girls listened very attentively to the speeches, and showed their appreciation and intelligence by hearty applause given at the appropriate time. The visit was a happy one, alike agreeable to the distinguished generals and the youth whom they had honored.

The Banquet.

The banquet in honor of the Army of the Cumberland was one of the most successful affairs of the kind we have had in Pittsburgh for a long time. We think it was ahead of the Baltimore banquet and we are glad to report its success. The crowd was not, probably, as large as on many occasions of a similar kind, but the order maintained was as good and the set up was certainly equal to any that had gone before. The tables were well supplied and the caterer deserves credit in having furnished such a bill of fare and in having given such satisfaction in the attendance upon the guests.

DECORATION OF THE HALL.

The large stage at the rear of the hall was converted into a dense bower for the hiding of the band. Evergreens fifteen to twenty-five feet high were standing at the edges; rarest and choicest plants were placed in vases ten to fifteen feet high; and at the two corners were figures of a child five feet high, holding a vase of pampas grass. The stage was completely hidden from view by the profusion of the floral decoration, which was made in the shape of a shield, and was beautiful in the extreme.

In front of the main stage was erected a smaller one for the speakers. This stage was also beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. On either side stood a large vase filled with cut flowers and vines. A rustic stand, seven feet high, was raised in the center completely covered and entwined by beautiful vines and flowers.

The decoration of both the stages was designed and executed by J. R. & A. Murdoch, the well-known florists of Smithfield street. The effect was startlingly beautiful, and reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and capability of these gentlemen. The work, we understand, was superintended by Mr. John M. Patterson, the efficient manager of the Messrs. Murdock's establishment.

The decoration of the center table was entrusted to the same firm, and crowned their work of beauty. In the center of the table a magnificent pyramid, six feet high, rose to the chandelier. The decoration of this pyramid consisted in part of a fish globe in the middle, and a hanging basket filled with bouquets for distinguished guests. This grand masterpiece attracted universal attention, and was the subject of unqualified praise. At either end of this table was a stand, six feet high, filled with cut flowers. Taken as a whole, or criticised piece by piece, the decoration by the Murdochs was an honor to them and to Pittsburgh.

The center table extended almost the extreme length of the hall, and on each side were the side tables, fifteen in all, the whole calculated and provided to seat five hundred persons. Each table was handsomely decorated, and the whole furnishment was worthy of commendation. Among the embellishments were the following:

Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument.
Goddess of Liberty.
St. George and the Dragon.
Figure of General Grant.
Pyramids of Flowers.
Pyramids of Fruit.
Pyramids of Maccaroons.
Pyramids of Candies, &c.

Upon the sides of the hall were the several army corps badges, the names of the various battles of the Army of the Cumberland, evergreens, &c. On the whole, the tables were more neatly arranged and provided than we have ever seen at City Hall.

Gen. J. S. Schoonmaker was master of ceremonies, with Maj. Julius Franke as assistant.

Capt. J. W. Woodwell had charge of the arrangements for the banquet.

Capt. W. P. Herbert had charge of admission and police, ten of the latter being under his orders.

Julius Richter, of No. 38 Diamond, Allegheny, was caterer, and he deserves credit for getting up the bill of fare.

ENTRANCE OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Shortly before nine o'clock the distinguished guests arrived, headed by the Great Western Band, and as they marched down the main aisle there was loud applause for each. Gen. Grant headed the procession, and took a seat to the left of the Chairman of the evening. Gen. Sherman followed, and took position opposite, while Gen. Sheridan took his place at the head of the table. Then followed Gen. Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Gen. Forsythe and others.

The celebrated Anderson Cavalry (15th Penn) were well represented, and occupied an entire table. Our readers are aware of the distinguished services of this fine organization. The following named members were present:

Charles M. Betts, Wm. M. Field, Wm. L. Bratton, Joseph D. Herriott, Charles H. Kirk, Wm. P. Ellis, Jos. Schwartz, John F. Conaway, W. H. Lambert, Philadelphia; W. W. Mayberry, Williamsport; Lawrence Sands, R. D. Crumpton, Geo. M. Petty, J. L. Sherrick, David Dunseath, Jas. W. Over, Frank Kelly, Wm. R. Yeager, James W. Woodwell and James M. Blackstone, Pittsburgh.

The members of the Press occupied the first side table to the right of the chairman of the evening, and, by the way, were well attended. Shortly after nine o'clock General Sheridan rapped for attention, and said:

COMRADES AND GENTLEMEN: I know of no enemy that you have to encounter to-night, except the enemy upon the table, and you are at liberty to attack him now, at once. This speech was received with applause and the company fell to the following:

BILL OF FARE.

OYSTERS.

Fried, Pickled, Escolloped, Spiced. Raw.

FISH.

California Salmon, Mackinaw Trout.

FANCY MEAT DISHES.

Fricassee of Spring Chicken,
Epigramme of Lamb Sweetbread,
Quenelle of Fowls,
Pate-de-Fois Gras, with Jelly.

BOILED MEATS.

Beef Tongue,
Sugar Cured Ham.
Corned Beef.

ROAST MEATS.

Roast Beef,
Roast Saddle of Lamb,
Roast Chicken,
Roast Veal,
Ham, with French Beans,
Roast Duck,
Braized Buffalo Tongue.

SALADS.

Lake Fish Salad,
Lobster Salad,
Chicken Salad.

RELISHES.

Spiced Salmon,
Anchovies,
London Sauce,
Horse Radish,
English Pickles,
English Gherkins,
Sardines,
Tomato Catsup,
Club Sauce,
Walnut Catsup,
Chow Chow,
Celery, &c., &c.

DESSERTS.

Fruit Cake,
Orange Cake,
Cream Sponge Cake,
Macaroons,
Mountain Cake,
Jelly Cake,
Lady Fingers,
Jellies, &c., &c.

CREAMS.

Vanilla Cream,
Frozen Custard,
Lemon Sherbet,
Frozen Fruit,
Pine Apple Cream,
Roman Punch.

FRUITS.

Grapes,
Pears,
Oranges,
Greengages,
Walnuts,
Pecans,
Peaches,
Pine Apples,
Apricots,
Almonds,
Filberts,
&c. &c.

WINES.

Lake Shore Dry Catawba, Sparkling Red Burgundy,
Rhine, Neirsteiner.

CHAMPAGNES.

Diamond Wedding, Krug & Co., Rheims.

After full justice had been done the edibles, General Sheridan commanded order, and proposed the first toast of the evening,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

which was responded to by General H. A. Cochran, as follows:

HON. R. H. COCHRAN.

MR. PRESIDENT—Whether considered with reference to the office or the incumbent, this is a toast to which the old Army of the Cumberland responds with unabated enthusiasm and good will.

Standing to-night on historic ground, and uniting the impulses of American citizens and soldiers, there cluster and mingle the memories of a century—of Bunker Hill and Donaldson; of Yorktown and Appomattox of the past, when our Fathers demanded surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, and the present when all are safe under the guiding hand of the representative of the Union of "many in one"—the chosen executive of the will of forty millions of freemen.

It is a trust attained by few but to which each may laudably aspire.

"The untitled youth to wealth unknown,
Obtains by honest toil a home"

in the affections and confidence of the sovereign millions of the land.

Born in obscurity, he learns in the school of necessity that self reliance and strict integrity are the surest paths to greatness; he believes in the Divine right of becoming the highest type of man by dint of earnest individual effort. Intent on doing well the work in hand, he pushes on and exemplifies in his life the true nobility and exalting tendencies of labor.

Warlike in war and peaceful in peace, he is equally eminent in each.

No calamity appals him, no success bewilders; plain, prudent, reticent, his modesty bespeaks his merit; singularly free from envy and jealousy of coworkers, he is steadfast in his friendship and generous towards his foes. Like an illustrious prototype, "with malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives him to see the right," he lives and acts "that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Educated in the school of the soldier, acquainted with the vicissitudes of adverse fortune as a citizen, ascending step by step from the humblest estate of childhood to the most exalted of manhood, he knows and respects alike the rights of all, from the most favored of earth to God's humblest door.

Once entrusted with the reins of power he holds so firmly and yet so gently, that the millions rest secure in the blessings of self-government and unconscious of any burdens. Disdaining ambitious schemes to disturb the industries of the country, and keep the world in turmoil, he almost loses his official identity in the quiet pursuits and simple manners of a private citizen, while at the same time he is not unmindful of official duties and the demands and changes of our busy times. Such representative type of intelligence and character encouragingly points to national stability and perpetuity.

Such a character must challenge the plaudits and admiration of mankind, and make the American name illustrious throughout the world.

"Such a career," says a historian of our day, "may laugh at criticism and defy depreciation—wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who have contributed most to do her honor."

Like the plain, patient, plodding people, whose reflex he is:

"He's a sigh for those that love him,
And a smile for those that hate,
And, whatever sky 's above him,
Has a heart for every fate."

Such men are the fruits of our system—the outgrowth of our institutions, and may such ever be as now is, the President of the United States.

The Star Spangled Banner was then sung, in excellent style, by the Allegheny Quartette Club.

Gen. Sheridan next proposed

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

and called upon Gen. J. S. Fullerton to respond, which that gentleman did as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES—While on my way to attend your meeting, I was informed that I would be called upon to respond to the toast just read. Your wish in this matter is my command. I am sorry, though, that my duties as an officer of your Society has not allowed me time to arrange my thoughts or select words so as to speak briefly and to the point. The subject of this toast is so near to my heart that I am afraid my tongue may run away with me. Please keep quiet for a few moments and I will not abuse your patience. I know the occasion too well for that. We are not here so much to hear toasts and responses, as to gather around this board, as around a camp-fire where we can talk over the stories of marches and battles and renew the friendships formed in times of common pleasures and delight, trials and danger, when we too were of the army. I wish it were allowed me to speak of that army and navy of nearly ten years ago, when the people were in the field and our merchant ships were turned into vessels of war.

I wish I could tell of the memories of scenes of the past almost forgotten that crowded upon me as I entered this hall and looked upon the names of battles that hang on the walls, and look in the familiar faces around me. It appeared to me but yesterday when I saw the long columns of brave fellows in blue, with slouched hats, and bronzed faces, with glittering muskets, with haversacks filled with hard tack and fried pork, with their little tinkling tin-cups and coffee pots that kept time to their long swinging strides as they marched way down through the enemies' country. And I have been thinking of the preparation for battle; of the assault and the attack of the enemy; of the hurried preparation; of the quick mounting of horses; the swift riding staff officer; the serious face of commander; the long roll; the soul-stirring bugle call; the cautious advance of the skirmish line—then the slow spluttering of the first shots like the big drops before the storm; the artillery galloping to the little knoles and the flank; then the deafening, terrible clatter of the musketry, the roar of the big guns, the shrieking of the shells, the whistling of the deadly minie balls; the dead who fell by our sides; the wounded who cheered us on as they were carried from the field. But, my comrades, I see our President's eye is upon me, and he looks as though he thought me a straggler and was ordering me back to the toast. He was a great disciplinarian in the field. I never saw a straggler from the column of march or line of battle who did not rush into his place at once if he saw Sheridan coming. I follow their example.

My comrades, our experience has taught us to properly appreciate the army—the guardians of our national honor, the representatives of the strength and power of the country.

Our army and navy in size are insignificant in comparison to those of European countries of no larger population than our own. They are the skeleton of a powerful body. The few muskets scattered over the length and breadth of our land, are the indication of that power which burst forth to save the country when the flag was fired upon at Sumpter, and is ever ready to come again when occasion calls.

So our little navy commands respect for our flag from every nation of the earth.

A vessel of war flying the Stars and Stripes, with shotted guns, sailed into the port of a powerful and warlike nation with the command that no hair of Martin Kosta's head should be harmed for he was an American citizen! And he was returned to the country of his adoption. Where now is Martin Kosta? Who is he and who cares to know? But his release from an Austrian prison told the citizens of this Republic, that wherever he may roam over the face of the inhabitable globe, there the strong arm of his government would shield him, and protect him in all the rights of citizenship.

One word more and I am done. Let me refer to some errors on the part of some in regard to the Army and Navy.

There are some timorous souls, frightened at the shadows of the past, and unmindful of the nature of our institutions and the tone and spirit of our people, who denounce the army and navy as menaces to our liberties. They tell us that some day in the near future a Cæsar at their head will proclaim himself our Emperor. Well, when the people are ready for a Cæsar then they will let him know that they are ready to become his subjects—but not till then will there be a Cæsar. So long as our people desire to live under the government given to us by our revolutionary forefathers, just so long will such government last, and no power on the face of the earth can destroy it. The army and navy are necessarily loyal to the government, and the government must be loyal to the people, and if it be not it cannot last long. In this is our strength.

Again: I have heard persons who know but little of the army in times of peace, when their persons and property needed not protection, speak disparagingly of its officers as idlers and a vagabondish set of fellows who live to be supported by the government.

Comrades, we know that they are not idlers, and their places are not those of sinecures. Where in this country do you find the military fop of the ballroom, the epauleted dandies of the parks and promenades, the roue of society? Where are the gorgeous messes, with old wine and rich food, or the tempting gambling tables? What rich father can find places of refuge for dissipated and reckless sons in the army?

Ask this young staff officer, who sits opposite me, Colonel Forsythe, to tell his experience—and the staff are the easiest worked portion of the army. Let him tell, if he will—for he is as modest as he is brave—how with a little band of soldiery, a short time ago in the far West, surrounded by hostile Indians, they fought for days and nights without water, their only food, that cut from the horses that had been killed. Let him tell of his dead and wounded soldiers—of the Indian arrows that pierced his own body and that probably rendered him a cripple for life—and then you will know something of the duty of the officers of the army in the time of peace.

In the far West you will find our infantry and cavalry protecting the adventurous settler; guarding and clearing the way for the far-pushing railways that are opening up a new country which a few years ago was unknown to the white. Come to the further East, where military protection is not needed, and you will find the members of the Scientific corps of the army hard at work. You will find them unlocking our rivers and opening new avenues for commerce; you will find them again the friends of commerce in building light-houses and surveying our treacherous shores. You will find one of our own Division commanders burrowing under the rocks of Hell Gate in order to remove that barrier in the port of our commercial emporiums. And you you will find these men hard at work, producing great results, yet with such scanty pay that they can hardly make both ends meet. In many cases if the same work was done by civilian engineers it would command such annual pay as would be fortunes to these army men.

It is a refreshing sight to see this, and a good thing for the country—to see these men, uncomplaining and contented, hard at work on their little pay, laying not up riches for themselves in this day when the Golden Calf is almost a household-god—when there is such respect for wealth that many men in our civil service, even though patriotic enough to die for their country, can't keep their hands out of her pocket.

Soo too do we find our little navy protecting our commerce on every sea—and we find her scientific men watching the stars, and going on far off expeditions to watch the transit of Venus, to arrive at more perfect mathematical calculations in measuring distances and mapping the ocean. But I have detained you too long.

The response was received with applause.

Third toast—

OUR SISTER ARMIES OF THE EAST AND WEST.

Responded to by General W. T. Sherman.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS SOCIETY: Both the substance and manner of what I have to say will be controlled by my audience. It is impossible for a man of feeling and thought to express his mind amid noise, confusion and disorder. The toast which has been assigned to me is full of pith and meaning. I am willing to devote some time to it, but I intend to be brief, as much of what I say must necessarily be lost to those in the remote part of the room.

The card of invitation which I hold in my hand tells me that this is the seventh annual reunion of this Society. Eight long years have passed since our soldiers were altogether, but the memories of those days are so fresh that it seems but yesterday. In 1868, in common with your old commander, General Thomas, I met four great armies in Chicago. I then proposed that the societies should be consolidated into two, or three at the most, so that we should not so often be called a great distance to attend the meetings. But the younger members thought separate organizations for the different armies would be better, and I must confess that they were right and I was wrong. There is enough enthusiasm for a dozen similar societies; and may all your sister societies grow and prosper as you have done.

Before I speak to the toast, I wish to compliment the committee who have had in charge the publication of the proceedings of your meetings heretofore. The volumes are beautiful in the extreme, and creditable in typography and contents. Let all citizens be sure to preserve these volumes in their libraries; they will be of value in years to come—as precious as diamonds.

Of other similar societies, I might mention many. I will refer to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, splendid in its proportions, whose meetings I had the pleasure of attending at Philadelphia, where the lamented Meade presided, and at New Haven, where Burnside and McDowell presided. That society represents one of the greatest armies of the Republic, the army which was pitted against the very heart of the rebellion at Richmond. I would not, however, pluck one leaf from the laurels of other armies, but say to all their praises, yea and amen.

With the Society of the Army of the Tennessee I am more intimately associated. The best acts of my life are connected with that army. The Society will meet at Toledo on the 15th of next month. All of you who can do so, should attend. There is vim in that Society. All will be welcome there. I have been assured by the people of Toledo that they will welcome the soldiers by the thousand.

The Society of the Ohio is in fact a part and offshoot of that of the Cumberland. I hope that Society too will prosper, though its President, Gen. Schofield, being now on the Pacific it is almost impossible for it to meet. These societies serve to collect and preserve the good feeling, wit, humor and fraternity which it is the object of the historian to present.

I wish to say that I am pleased that our former enemies have organized a society in Richmond. General Jubal Early ought to be the historian of that Society. I knew Early at West Point when he was a first-class man and I was a plebe, and when I looked up to him as a sort of superior being. Early had a good name then and was somewhat literary. I should be glad if the task of writing the history of what happened behind the curtain should fall to such hands. It would be safe to assume that it would be authentic. I will go further, and hope that Early will have his history printed on Southern paper, with Southern ink, and by Southern compositors, so that it may not be contaminated by Yankee influence.

We are all Yankees now. Once that term was confined to New England, but Beauregard extended the phrase to us all. We admit a title which is honored by all the civilized world. Beauregard has been hoist by his own petard.

The effect of these societies is to enable us, who were the actors in the great drama of war, to preserve the feelings, thoughts, episodes, wit and humor of our army life. There are a thousand episodes I might relate to-night, but I will confine myself to one or two; and one is a little thing which happened in the early part of the war, when I was a member of the Army of the Potomac, for you know I fought and was whipped at Bull Run. We had fallen back to the Potomac, and my line was between Georgetown and old Fort Corcoran. One day I was out inspecting a block house on my line, when I saw a carriage approaching drawn by two old black horses, and I guessed at once that Lincoln was coming. So I cut across and stood by the roadside as he came up. In answer to my salute, he said: "Colonel Sherman?" "I am that person," I said. "I am out seeing some of the boys," added the President, "is this your brigade?" I replied that it was, and he said he would be pleased to visit them if I would show the way. I escorted him and Mr. Seward, who sat by his side, to the nearest camp, sending a soldier in advance to warn the command of the approach of the President and cause the assembly be to beaten. Passing along up the hill (General McDowell will remember the road by which we had to ascend) we talked of Bull Run and other matters of military interest, and Mr. Lincoln asked if he might make a speech to the boys. I said I should consider it a favor if he would, and I insisted he would discourage the yelling which was becoming so unpleasantly common among the soldiers. I had the First regiment drawn up in line, and, halting his carriage, Lincoln rose and spoke. Gentlemen, I have heard Clay in his palmiest days; I have heard Crittenden with his keenest satire; I have heard the best orators and have marked them well; but I never heard a man who spoke to the hearts of men as Lincoln spoke to those of the men who stood before him. I remember almost everyword he said. He addressed them as children, and said that those were sad days, but better were coming; that the rain had fallen but the skies would soon be clear; they should not be discouraged, but think of the to-morrow which awaited them, having faith in the nation and in final success, which would come as surely as there was a God in Heaven. That speech reached all hearts, and was worth its weight in diamonds.

I have heard, of late, no matter where or when, in the newspapers, at least, that some gentlemen complained that they had been cheated by diplomatists and generals. This seems to me extremely ridiculous. I do not remember but one case of cheating in the war. This was during the Corinth campaign. Grant and Thomas were both there. Our right wing swept down in line of battle and my right rested on a deep cut. Suddenly I saw a soldier, with a gun on his shoulder and a blue coat on his back, coming towards our line, followed by a tall Arkansas chap who led a sorrel horse. The blue coat said, "Here is a prisoner I took on the other side this morning." "Well," I replied, "take him to the guard house." The prisoner said he wanted to speak, and complained that the soldier had halloed to him to come over, and he had come over, and was at once made a prisoner. But he was cheated. The soldier wore a white hat, and that deceived him. That is the only instance of cheating I knew of during the war.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your very kind attention. I consider it a compliment, and am very grateful for it.

Fourth toast—General Thomas and our other fallen comrades. Standing and in silence.

Col. Millard then sang an original song, entitled, "The Army of the Cumberland," which was very well received, the audience joining in the chorus with thrilling effect.

General Sheridan announced that the President would be obliged to withdraw, in order to take the train for Washington, where he must be this morning on official business, and proposed three cheers for him. The cheers were given with a will, and the President retired, shaking hands with the long lines of admirers, which reached to the door of the hall.

Fifth Toast.—The Judiciary—Responded to by Col. Wm. McMichael.

COL. WM. M'MICHAEL.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Judiciary is such a solemn theme for a festive occasion, especially after the martial sentiments we have heard, full of the memories of the war time and the music of arms, that I might well hold my peace and fall back on the old maxim—

"In the midst of arms the laws are silent."

But, sir, in the midst of our arms the laws were not silent. It was to vindicate the law that we first rallied to arms; it was to carry into effect the expressions of our Declarations of Independence, and to maintain the Constitution that our comrades sacrificed their lives upon the battle field, and it was in the belief in the supremacy of peaceful authority; that when the struggle in the field was ended our arms were stacked and our armies disbanded.

We have turned from the orders of our military superiors to the decisions of our Judges, and, as we looked in time of war to our patriotic and gallant Generals for guidance, so now in time of peace our great reliance is upon a wise, an able and an upright judiciary. We have reason to be proud of our American Bench. The Supreme Court of the United States numbers among its members the ablest jurists in the country. Exceptions there may be, but as a body of men our Judges are learned, and faithful, and devoted to the best interests of our common country.

Mr. Chairman: It is gratifying for us to come from our law offices and places of business to join in the celebration here. We rejoice in the presence of these distinguished soldiers who won their stars in the service of the country. They wear worthily the uniform which covers a patriot's heart. But most of us come as civilians, and he who led our armies in time of war is here in the garb of a citizen, our leader in time of peace. But it is pleasant for us all to get away from the cares and conflicts and struggles of busy life, and be once again brothers and comrades and friends; to tell the story of the old battles; to rally once more beneath the dear old flag, and to tell and hear of the splendors and triumphs of Thomas and the Army of the Cumberland.

It was said yesterday we were growing older, and it is true that some of us who were boys when the war began are men now, and time has sown its whiteness among our seniors; but there are events which never grow old, and men who take their place for ever as history in the active order of life. The men of the Revolution are still young in history, and the events and leaders of our own war will ever be young in the nation's memory. No statute may ordain their glory, but it is proved in the common law of history. With the memory of these deeds to cheer us; with the example of these heroic men to inspire us; with the advantage of education spread broadcast among the people, and with a judiciary able and independent to direct us, let the Republic, active, hopeful, vigilant, progressive, full of manifold industries, and quickened by the throbbing lifeblood of trade and commerce, go on to its destiny as the greatest and the foremost among nations.

Sixth toast—The Press—responded to by Capt. A. S. McClure, of Wooster, Ohio.

CAPTAIN A. S. M'CLURE.

MR. PRESIDENT: I did entertain serious doubts whether the Press had a legitimate place among the gathered veterans of the Army of the Cumberland, whose valor was so handsomely illustrated on the battle-fields of the Civil War. But, after considerable reflection, my doubts were dispelled, and I arrived at the satisfactory conclusion that the Press was at home in any assemblage of veterans, however illustrious. To the inexperienced, the Press, doubtless, appears as a civic agent, docile, non-combative, averse to the spilling of blood; but to the initiated it is a warlike instrumentality, heroic to the core, inclined to slaughter, and ready to fight at the dropping of a hat, the click of a trigger, or the rustle of a leaf. It is strictly true that not a single tumult, civil convulsion, domestic or foreign war has occurred since Martin Luther stirred up the Protestant Reformation, but what the press has had a finger in the pie. It had a hand in Naseby, in 1645; in the storming of the Bastile, in 1789; in Bunker Hill, in 1775; in Buena Vista, in 1847; a mighty hand—a whole pack—in Bull Run, in 1861. I therefore say that the press is peculiarly at home among veterans, among warlike associations and festivities, where battle flags are intertwined, and the names of historic battlefields flash from the walls. Were it not for the Press, there would not have been a veteran or a cork leg in America. It took the Press twenty-five years to foment the civil war. Every scribbler who could fire a paper wad across Mason and Dixon's line contributed to this masterly exploit, and when the battle roared and blazed, the ponderous strategical cogitations of the press for the benefit of Generals in the field entitle it to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

Every editor from Portland, Oregon, to Brooklyn Heights, had elaborated a plan of strategy, and marked it down on paper, by which Gen. Grant could skip over the Mississippi river, whoop Pemberton up and plant the American flag over the Court House of Vicksburg, with greater celerity than Sheridan, after the first knock down, whipped Jubal Early out of his boots at Cedar Run. Each scribbler in the North, although he had never heard of Jomini, although he couldn't right wheel a company without moving the laughter of militiamen, although he imagined that every soldier was entitled to transportation for a bedstead and cooking stove, fancied that if he was in Rosecrans's shoes he could circumvent Chattanooga, punch Bragg's flank, and open a festive highway down to the Gate City of the South; even every "devil," who greased a Hoe press, or sharpened the scissors of the boss editor, thought it mighty singular that Hooker did not leap the Rappahannock, make the fur fly from Lee like a snow storm, and swoop down on Richmond, when the roads were quagmires and the rivulets rivers. The press, true to its martial propensities, when England, in 1862, insulted the National sovereignty by demanding Mason and Slidell, raised the war whoop and insisted that England must be obliterated, our battle flags planted over the Tower, and that every beef eater who crossed the bridges of the Thames should be compelled, as a mark of ignominy, to exhibit a pass from an American Provost Marshall.

Happily for civilization, the press enjoys an intuitive knowledge of the science of war. Every type setter, though only in the primary stage of the art, will tell you that Pompey made a mistake in attempting to turn Cæsar's right flank at Pharsalia; that Frederick, the Great, should have trusted more to his infantry at Molwitz; that Archduke John was inadequate to the occasion at Hohenlinden; that Napoleon committed a terrible blunder by attacking Grouchy at Waterloo; that Grant tampered with the obstacles of nature when he attempted to manacle the Mississippi river; and that McMahon's sallies from Paris were conducted on unscientific principles.

On becoming a journalist one instantly is transformed into a warrior. As a class journalists are a set of regular Shack-Nasty Jims; full of blood, dyed in the wool, literary Modocs, who ambuscade each other from behind lava beds of foolscap; rip off each other's scalps with the barbaric dexterity of Scar Faced Charley, and then gloat over each other's fallen trunks with wily malice. There is not an editor from the equator to the eighty-third degree of north latitude, who wouldn't drown his neighbor in an ink pot if he got even half a chance. They are the plug-uglies of pugnacity, and are never satisfied unless they are brandishing butcher knives over the heads of fancied enemies.

I regret to announce, in conclusion, that the patriotic bloodthirstiness, the constitutional intrepidity, warlike genius of the Press, and its rapacity for theoretical strategy have never received a just recognition at the hands of the public or military men. Should it be the fortune of the Army of the Cumberland to reappear, as an organized body, on the battle field, to unfurl its old flags where cannon roar and musketry rattle, I assure you that the Press will be at your side ready to dictate your operations, to animadvert on your mistakes, to emulate and applaud your valor.

Seventh toast—Campaigns of the Cumberland—Responded to by

CHAPLAIN CHRISTIE.

The reverend gentleman said there was no necessity to introduce his subject to such an audience. It had been his good fortune to be present at the beginning of the Army of the Cumberland, when on the banks of the Monongahela, the gallant Negley took command of his Pennsylvania soldiers, and started them for Louisville. Father Christie referred with particularity to the battle of Stone River, about which he said there had been some errors. He complimented the valor of the deceased Thomas, of Rosecrans, Sheridan and Rousseau, and paid a glowing tribute to the men of the ranks to whose valor was due the success of the many campaigns of the Cumberland. We regret exceedingly that the distance of the speaker from the reporters' table prevented him from being heard with sufficient distinctness for a full report. The response was greeted with frequent and hearty applause, and three cheers were given for the speaker at the close.

Eighth toast—Woman—Responded to by Major A. Wilson Norris.

RESPONSE BY MAJ. A. WILSON NORRIS.

As I stand here myriads of suggestions come surging up out of the past gallantly offering to pay tribute to woman. In the realms of Literature she occupies a graceful and an eloquent place; the fires which martyrdom kindled, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the horrors of the Inquisition attest her devotion to Religion, while all history bears witness to the dignity and firmness, and at times, emulating man, to the cruelty with which she wielded the authority of the sovereign.

Let us view her as she comes trooping up through the dim vista of the dead centuries.

Here sweeps by in royal pomp, Egypt's dark-eyed daughter, the queenly and voluptuous Cleopatra, she whose charms subdued a Cæsar and cost Mark Antony the empire of Rome; here with slow and languid pace, sad and demure, her mind and body chastened by suffering and imprisonment, the lovely and fated Queen of the Scots, whose accomplishments and beauty set all Europe mad as her misfortunes melted it to tears, and here with steadier tread, with sceptre firmly held, comes she of the lion heart, the virgin Elizabeth, whose iron will and restless energy gave England the mastery of the seas; whose flourishing reign evoked a Shakespeare's genius, but whose glory, like the sun shining through the misty murky air, is shorn of half its beauty by the cruelty which consigned Scotland's Mary to the block, but here gently, with soft and noiseless footfall approaches one unlike all these, and yet not less royal, one of heaven sent, a messenger of charity, the good, refined, ministering angel Florence Nightingale, whose tender sympathy for man when it conceived the grand system of hospitals and nursing robbed war of half its horrors, stirred the depths of our humanity and taught mankind one of the sublimest lessons of mercy and love.

And if not so conspicuously, yet with not less heroism, did our mothers demean themselves, when, for a century and a half, amid the scant settlements that fringed our eastern coast, they struggled with the wilds and poverty that they might have freedom of conscience and transmit the intellectual and political freedom we enjoy.

The world has discovered no more beautiful examples of genuine heroism than these sturdy rugged women who assisted to colonize America, who gave us the men of New England, who bred Virginia's son's, who aided in nourishing the political opinions of the Netherlands on the Island of Manhattan, and in planting the principles of brotherly love on the shores of the Delaware.

It is the pride of America that women fill an enviable place in our midst; that they are admired and respected more, and are the recipients of more real courtesy than are their sisters of the old world. And this more exalted position is their's of right, it is an inheritance received from their mothers acquired by sharing the perils of the Country's Nativity by exposure to the storms that rocked its infancy, and by helping to contrive and shape the policy and assert the dignity of independence. Blessings on the brave women who were a part of that Pilgrim band, in whose shivering bodies, as they clustered together within the shadow of Plymouth Rock, on the barren, snow-clad coast of New England, political and religious liberty found a safe asylum and home. They were consecrated and purified by suffering. Their nameless graves are the pathetic record of their misery—their fittest monument the beneficent institutions under which we live. Why do we say the Pilgrim Fathers? Were there not Pilgrim Mothers, too? Were they not present on that bleak December morn when the keel of the Mayflower grated upon the frosty shore of a continent, which, little did the poor wanderers think was big with the destinies of mankind. And as the manifold and momentous consequences of that landing unfold themselves, are not the women who participated in the anxieties and dangers of the voyage, who dared the perils and trials of the wilderness, to share in the glory of the results? Noble, devoted, self-sacrificing women; how full of courage and faith, of grace and dignity was your painful life. Would that the dread summons had never called you to Death's threshold; would that you had been exempted from the common lot of mortality and spared for our instruction and good.

And are the women of to-day any less devoted, less unselfish? The tender sad memories of the late war can answer more eloquently than words, as they sweetly, pathetically, tell how the women of the land, touched by the fires of patriotism, bade their husbands and sons gird on the armor of the country; how they ministered to the wants of the wounded and dying; how through the long and the sore seasons of the country's distress their faith was unbroken, and their loyalty unshaken, and how when their loved boys were borne lifeless and cold to their doors, like the Spartan mothers, choking back the rising sobs and checking the swelling tears, they lifted their eyes meekly to heaven, and sighing, "Thy will be done!" thanked God that their dear one's had died bravely with their soldier harness on."

After the disposal of the regular toasts, the meeting resolved itself into an informal meeting for the discussion of topics of a general nature, a report of which would be necessarily imperfect and unsatisfactory. The best of good feeling prevailed to the very last word and cheer, and the seventh annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was brought to a close with songs, hand shaking, and hearty farewells by the gallant veterans whose presence here has been so delightful to the people of Pittsburgh, during the past three days.

PITTSBURGH BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

First Quarterly Meeting in Allegheny City.

The first quarterly meeting of the Sunday School Convention connected with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association, was held at the Sandusky street Baptist Church yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. The Pittsburgh Association embraces Allegheny county, and parts of Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington counties, and contains about thirty churches and thirty-five Sunday schools, many of which were represented yesterday in the Convention.

The morning session was opened with devotional exercises for half an hour, led by Rev. John Winter of the Penn avenue church, Pittsburgh, and was participated in by Revs. G. J. Brensinger and J. W. Plannet, of Sharpsburg.

At half past ten o'clock Professor L. H. Eaton, Chairman, called the Convention to order, and the church choir, consisting of C. E. Willis, Misses Jennie Harper, Ida Hartung and Agnes Whitehead, sang a voluntary. Miss Mary Eaton presided at the organ.

The first question for discussion—"The Importance of the Sunday School Work"—was opened by Rev. G. J. Brensinger, City Missionary, in a well prepared paper. The paper was then discussed by Rev. John Winter and Rev. J. W. Plannett.

The next question on the programme—"What is the duty of our church members to the Sabbath School" was opened by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., of the Fourth avenue church, Pittsburgh, in an able and eloquent address.

The question was then discussed by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of Allegheny City; Rev. J. S. Hutson, of Allegheny City, and J. A. Myler, Esq., after which the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The afternoon session began at two o'clock with devotional exercises under the lead of Rev. W. H. McKinney, of McKeesport, with the following persons participating: Revs. John Winter, O. P. Hargrave and M. B. Sloan, Hon. F. H. Lane and N. J. Vann.

The regular session was opened with singing by the Convention and prayer by J. W. Plannet.

The question "Of whom should our Sabbath Schools consist, and how shall they be graded," was then opened by Professor L. H. Eaton, who maintained that all the members of the church and congregation should be in the Sabbath School, either as teachers or scholars. The discussion which followed was participated in by Rev. M. B. Sloan, J. Story, Esq., Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell, Rev. John Winter, and J. A. Myler, Esq.

The next question was to have been opened by H. K. Porter, Esq., but absence from the city prevented his doing so. His place was filled by F. T. Lusk, Esq., who made an instructive address on the qualification of teachers as relates to their personal piety. The following persons followed Mr. Lusk: Rev. G. J. Bensinger, Rev. B. F. Woodburn and Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D.

Adjourned until evening.

The evening session consisted of a "Children's meeting," and was largely attended by the children of the various city churches.

After singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. J. S. Hutson, J. A. Myler, Esq., made an address of welcome in his usual earnest and felicitous manner.

Discussion of the question, "How can we best interest the children in our schools?" was opened by Rev. J. S. Hutson, who did so in the absence of Rev. J. D. Herr, of Oil City, from whom a letter was received tendering his regrets at being unavoidably detained at home. Rev. A. R. Bell, D.D., followed Mr. Hutson.

Addresses were delivered to the children by Rev. A. J. Bonsall, of Pittsburgh; Hon. F. H. Lane, of Sherieysville, Pa., and Rev. J. W. Bain, of the Third United Presbyterian church, Allegheny City, after which a few closing remarks were made by Prof. L. H. Eaton, Chairman, when the Convention adjourned.

The Convention was well attended throughout the day, but more especially at the evening session—much interest was manifested by all present in the various topics discussed and the general impression was that the meeting was a decided success. It was an earnest practical meeting of Sunday School workers—seventeen schools being represented by delegates. These meetings can but have a beneficial effect upon the cause which they are designed to promote and there can scarcely be too many of them, if conducted in as practical manner as this one was.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Elizabeth, Pa., sometime in January next, on a day to be determined by the Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Myler, F. J. Rebbeck and Wm. Hutchinson.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET

A Compromise Proposed—Probable Settlement of the Difficulty—Engineer Dempster Offers a New Plan.

Our readers are familiar with the trouble about Thirty-third street, originating in a proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to change or amend the contract made with the city to improve certain streets over which the road passes from Twenty-eighth street eastward to the city line, by the construction of bridges over the tracks, the making of approaches, &c. The company was, under the contract, among other things, to construct a bridge between Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth streets and at Thirty-third street. In the supplementary ordinance the Company desire to be relieved of both these, and in lieu thereof agree to build a foot bridge at Twenty-eighth street and to make other improvements. The company claimed that upon examination by their engineers the grade at Thirty-third street, as intended, would be impracticable for ordinary travel, the grade being ten feet in the hundred, and they proposed closing this street altogether.

The strenuous and persistent objections to the closing of this street by citizens and property holders is well known, and in view of it City Engineer Dempster set himself to work with a view of effecting a compromise that would suit all parties. He has prepared a plan which looks feasable, and which, it is said, will be acceptable. He suggests that the company carry out the contract as made (which will cause the erection of the bridge between Twenty-eigth and Twenty-ninth streets,) except as to Thirty-third street, and to make the change as follows: Thirty-third street to be relocated and to run from the south side of the Railroad to the north side of Liberty avenue, opening into the latter, near the mouth of Haslet street. This will cause the street to run, as it were, northeast and as far as Laurel avenue it will cut through the property of the railroad, requiring the city to open only from Laurel avenue to Liberty avenue. Thirty-third street as now existing will be closed from the Railroad to Laurel avenue.

Engineer Dempster, in company with City Attorney Bigelow, who also is anxious for a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, and Col. Phillips, visited Philadelphia and consulted with the officers of the road. They met J. Edgar Thomson, Mr. Cassett, Mr. Kneas and John H. Hampton, Solicitor of the road, and after an explanation of the proposed plan and a discussion of the subject, the company agreed to accept the propositions. Since the return home of the party citizens interested have been consulted, and it is believed that the change will be satisfactory.

It will be a matter of congratulation if the efforts of Messrs. Dempster and Bigelow, shall be successful.

Vinnie Ream's Model.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Of the different models for the Thomas statue we would say that Vinnie Ream's is certainly the superior since it represents Gen. Thomas as he was. Miss Ream's model is truthful, and the soldiers who loved their General see this, and fully appreciate the work.

R.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FLUX is very prevalent in some of the northern townships of this county.

DAVID LEWIS has been committed to prison for abusing his wife and threatening to poison her.

COMPLAINTS are made that two ponies are being pastured daily in the old Washington burying ground, in the Seventeenth ward.

THE Beaver County Agricultural Fair will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, September 24th, 25th and 26th.

JOSEPH HARVY has been committed to jail to answer a charge of keeping a gambling house and selling liquor to minors. He resides in the Eighth ward.

THE game of base ball between the Enterprise, of Allegheny, and the Fearless, of Monongahela City, yesterday afternoon, resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 13 to 17.

PAT. CURRAN has been held for a further hearing before Alderman Strain, on a charge of stealing $200 from a number of boarders in a house on Second avenue, while they slept.

A LITTLE child of Mr. Jacob Swaub, residing in West Deer township, was kicked in the head by a horse, a few days ago, and instantly killed. The child was only three years old.

THE United Presbyterian Presbytery of Westmoreland have unanimously acquitted the ministerial member to whom reference was made in an item in our issue of Wednesday.

MR. ROBERT S. THOMPSON, of West Deer township, recently lost two horses, from some new disease now prevalent in that neighborhood. Other farmers have lost horses from the same disease, and quite a number of animals are sick.

AN information was yesterday made before Alderman Nichols, charging James Post with misdemeanor under the livery act, in driving a horse so unmercifully as to render it useless to the owner, Mr. McPhitamey, of Sharpsburg. A warrant was issued.

JOSIE ROBBINS is accused, before Alderman Strain, with having robbed John Coleman of $150 and a watch and chain, on Monday last, at a picnic at Glenwood grove. He says he danced with Josie, then took a walk with her, then sat under a tree with her and fell asleep. When he waked, Josie was gone, as were also his money and watch. Warrant issued.

AT St. Paul's Cathedral, last evening, the Rev. Father Grace officiating, Mr. John H. Streile and Miss Mary Agnes Rickets were united in the bonds of Holy Matrimony. The interesting nature of the event and the respectability of the contracting parties attracted a large and appreciative assemblage. May their lives fall in pleasant places, and prosperity and happiness crown their lives.

MAJOR HARTZELL, Mayor's Clerk, has just prepared a new docket, which will hereafter be used at the watchhouse. It is arranged with columns, showing every arrest made, the name of the arresting officer, the offense charged, the amount of fine imposed, the term of commitment either to the jail or workhouse, or whether discharged or released. It is the purpose to have this docket a complete reflex of the entire business of the office, so that hereafter the duties of investigating committees will be easy.

KATE NEVILLE, aged twelve years, was instantly killed by a train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock, near the residence of her parents, in the Twenty-fifth ward. She was returning home from school, and wishing to cross the railroad ahead of an approaching train, started to run, but tripped and fell upon the track. The engine, tender and baggage car passed over her, crushing her legs, head and arms. A younger sister was with her, and witnessed the horrible spectacle.

AN information for seduction and bastardy has been made before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against John A. Cready, dairyman, residing at Dixmont. The case is alleged to be one of peculiar heinousness, inasmuch as the injured party was an inmate of St. Paul's Orphans' Asylum, and was taken, about two years ago, at the age of twelve years, into the family of Mr. Cready, who kept house with his sister. About a year ago, Cready and his sister quarreled, and she left the house. The girl is now a mother, and the managers of the very worthy institution have undertaken to punish her seducer, unless he makes amends by marrying her. It was one of the conditions imposed upon Cready, when he took charge of this orphan girl, to protect her as his own child, but he has proven fearfully false to his sacred obligation. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

William Hihne was placed on trial for receiving stolen goods, five hundred pounds of scrap iron, belonging to Andrew Carnegie and others. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prosecutor's name was John G. Matthews.

In the case of Elizabeth Kelson, charged with shooting at Charles Cooper in July last, the respondent plead *nolle contendere*.

Peter Curtin, who stole the false teeth from Dr. Calvin King, plead guilty to the charge of larceny.

Frederick Fair, indicted for stealing a watch and chain from John Johnson, plead guilty.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed as to Michael Woods, charged with receiving stolen scrap iron. Defendant was directed to pay the costs.

Michael Barrett, William O'Brien and John Somers, charged by William Collingwood with committing a burglary on the residence of Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, of Swissvale, on the night of the 31st of July last, plead guilty to the charge, and each was remanded for sentence.

Michael Woods charged with receiving scrap iron from a minor in violation of an act of Assembly was released on two hundred dollars bail.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

There were no jury trials yesterday and the Court was in session but a short time.

An adjournment was ordered until Monday next, when trial list No. 9 will be taken up.

Narrow Escape of Wm. A. Herron and Wife from Drowning.

We learn from a private letter, dated Lynne, Conn., September 16th, that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Herron, of this city, made a narrow escape from being drowned while bathing in the surf at Black Hall Beach, Connecticut, on Saturday last. They were fortunately rescued by some of the party who were with them at the time. No particulars are given.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, September 19, 1873.

	Cents.
Adams, T. C., Cheperel, W. T.	3
Blackmore, Frank, Allentown, Pa	3
Boyd, Francis, Mansfield Valley, Pa	3
Britter, Bertha, Cadiz, O.	3
Benzinger Brothers, New York	1
Carmichael, Jennie, Turtle Creek, Pa	3
Catsle, A., Baltimore, Md.	3
Chappell, Wm., Steubenville, O.	3
Clyde, John M., Smitten, Pa	3
Collins, Mary, Wellsville, O.	3
Densmore, Mrs., New Brighton, Pa	1
Evans, Emily W., Salem, O.	3
Ezekiel, Abraham T., Montgomery, Ala.	3
Fisher, C., Braddock's, Pa	1
Franklin, Isaac V., Altoona, Pa	3
George, Jacob, Latrobe, Pa	1
Gross, Caroline, Berlin, Pa	3
Haberman, Charles, Snoddis Mills, Ind.	3
Hall, Batie, Cleveland, Ohio	3
Heazelton, Geo. B., Mt. Oliver, Ohio	3
Huber, Theo., Buchanan, Pa	3
Lane, James, Davenport, Iowa	3
Mayas, Herman, Cleveland, O.	3
Martin, Ed., Cincinnati, O.	3

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 18, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R. In.	CHANGE,—OR + Ft.	CHANGE,—OR + In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	6	0	—0	4	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	5	2	—0	3	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport	1	10	..	..	N.	Fair.
Keokuk	1	2	..	..	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	2	0	—0	1	N.	Clear.
La Crosse	1	6	+0	1	N.	Fair.
Louisville	3	1	—0	5	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	4	9	—0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	2	0	—0	2	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans*	12	8	..	..	N. E.	Thtg stm
Omaha	4	0	—0	2	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	1	5	—0	1	S. E.	Clear.
Shreveport	4	9	—0	2	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	7	4	—0	2	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	2	11	—0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	7	6	—0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Yankton	7	11	..	..	N. W.	Clear.

*Below high water mark.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., September 18.—Arrived—Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Charlie Brown, St. Louis. River has fallen two inches. Clear and warm.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, September 18.—No boats down today. Up—Henry Ames, City of Helena and John Kyle. Cloudy and pleasant. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis. Raining.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Cotton—Sales 575 bales; demand good and supply light; prices advanced; ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14⅞a17¼c; low middlings to good middlings, 18¼a19⅜c; receipts, 465 bales; no exports; stock, 9,739 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 18.—Cotton quiet and demand fair; middlings 18a18¼c; low middlings 16¾c; strictly good ordinary 15c; net receipts, 15 bales; exports, coast, 60 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,525 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 18.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 16¾c; net receipts, 592 bales; sales, 45 bales; stock, 5,452 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 17¾c; net receipts, 1,558 bales; sales, 620 bales; stock, 5,263 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17¾c; low middlings 17¼a17⅜c; strictly good ordinary 16¾c; net receipts, 937 bales; gross, 962 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,152 bales.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE September 18.—Cattle—Retail trade slow; best grades on sale 5a6¾c; that generally rated first quality 4a5c; medium to good fair quality 3¾a4c; receipts 2,245 head; sales 1,778 head. Hogs in fair demand; corn fed 6¾a7¼c; stillers 6⅛a6⅝c; receipts 7,654 head. Sheep a shade more active; common to extra 4a6c; receipts 5,332 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Flour—Stock small; treble $6 30a8; choice $8 50a8 75. Corn quiet and firm for all kinds at 73c. Pork dull; mess $17. Dry salt meats scarce and firm; shoulders 9c. Whisky dull and lower; Louisiana 95c; Cincinnati $1 04. Other articles unchanged.

Dodds & Caskey,

Importers of Scotch Granite and manufacturers of American Granite in all styles of monumental art, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, Pittsburgh.

A Word in Time.

"Better late that never" is a good old maxim and one which applies in some way to many of our daily actions. For instance, those who have deferred from day to day ordering their fall and winter clothing should delay no longer, but seize the present opportunity offered by Mr. B. Tiegel, 53 Smithfield street, and leave an order with him for what may be needed. A handsome and latest style suit you will be sure to get and at very reasonable figures. Mr. T. has but recently received his fall and winter goods, and they are indeed endless in variety and style.

Fire Place Fenders on Rollers.

This desirable improvement has just been introduced. It is a great convenience for housekeepers, and should be seen by all who intend purchasing fenders this fall and winter. They are for sale by all dealers. MWF

Choice Timothy Seed in Store.

We have 150 bags of choice timothy seed in store, which we offer for sale on very reasonable terms. D. McMillan & Co., 359 Liberty street, and 370 Penn ave.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is the most convenient to all points of interest.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

To Save Time and Trouble

Deposit your money at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, South Side, where you can draw it without previous notice.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected; consequently, the best are the cheapest. With the above facts in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Pinet Brandies.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), finest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor. Call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 85 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Wilson Sewing Machine

Awarded first grand prize medal at Vienna Worlds Fair. Office 14 Sixth street.

Queensware. Fall Stock.

Buyers will serve their own interests by calling at No. 100 Wood street before purchasing elsewhere. Best goods at fair prices.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

MARRIED:

STREILE—RICKETS—At St Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Thursday evening, September 18, 1873, by Rev. Father Grace, Mr. JOHN H. STREILE and Miss MARY AGNES RICKETS, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED:

DENNISTON—On Thursday afternoon, September 18, 1873, at Shady Side, MARY S., wife of Wm. H. Denniston.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

REED—On Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3.35 o'clock P. M., SARAH A., wife of George M. Reed.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 193, Bedford avenue, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, SATURDAY, at 1:30 P. M.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

PRODUCE
In Store and to Arrive.

2 cars White Oats;
1 car Corn;
1 car Ada Mills Family Flour, in sacks;
1 car Maximo Family Flour, in barrels;
1 car Hay, prime Timothy.

Apples, Sweet Potatoes, Butter, Eggs and Produce generally, arriving daily.

D. McMILLAN & Co.,
359 Liberty Street and 370 Penn avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Winter and Spring Wheat Flours
In Store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET

UNPARALLELED
SUCCESS
ATTENDING THE
INTRODUCTION OF
HALL'S PATENT
BANK
SAFES

The following named Banks and Bankers in and near this City are now using, or have recently ordered from the PITTSBURGH Branch the justly celebrated Hall's Patent Dovetailed, Wedge Proof and Burglar Proof Bank Safes, and unhesitatingly pronounce them to be the best in the Market.

Safe Deposit Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Masonic Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
James T. Brady & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Security Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Penn Avenue Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Duquesne Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
United States Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Penn Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Anchor Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Metropolitan Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union Savings and Deposit Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron Bank Building, corner Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., 11 vaulted rooms.
International Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
American Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Park Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
Manchester Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
Enterprise Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
First National Bank, Brookville, Pa.
First National Bank, Bellefonte, Pa.
Center County Banking Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Monongahela National Bank, Brownsville, Pa.
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio.
Braddock's Trust Co., Braddocksfield, Pa.
Barker Bros., Beaver Falls, Pa.
Burgettstown Savings Bank, Burgettstown, Pa.
Butler Savings Bank, Butler, Pa.
First National Bank, Clarion, Pa.
Queen City Savings Bank, Cumberland, Md.
A. Vinton, Stoutt & Vinton, Canal Dover, O.
L. J. Lemert, Dresden, Ohio.
Citizens' Savings Bank, East Brady, Pa.
E. Huff & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.
Ralston, McQuade & Co., Fairview, Pa.
Exchange Bank, Franklin, Pa.
First National Bank, Franklin, Pa.
R. Lamberton, Franklin, Pa.
Savings Bank of Franklin, Franklin, Pa.
Foxburg Savings Bank, Foxburg, Pa.
Producers' Bank, Greece City, Pa.
Theodore Huselton, Greece City, Pa.
Lloyd, Huff, Hopper & Co., Greensburg, Pa.
Pardee, Markle & Grier, Hazelton, Pa.
City Bank, Harrisburg, Pa.
Cambria County Bank, Johnstown, Pa.
Allegheny Valley Bank, Kittanning, Pa.
Latrobe Banking Co., Latrobe, Pa.
W. S. Head & Bro., Latrobe, Pa.
First National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant Deposit Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Millerstown Savings Bank, Millerstown, Pa.
Malta National Bank, Malta, Ohio.
Livengood & Olinger, Myer's Mills, Pa.
John H. Hoffman & Co., Morgantown, W. Va.
Merchants' National Bank, Morgantown, W. Va.
Geo. Smith & Co., Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Peoples' Savings Bank, McKeesport, Pa.
People's Savings Bank, Meadville, Pa.
Meadville Savings Bank, Meadville, Pa.
First National Bank, Oil City, Pa.
Oil City Trust Co., Oil City, Pa.
Allegheny Trust and Banking Co., Oil City, Pa.
Reynolds, Hukill & Co., Oil City, Pa.
Bank of Parnassus, Parnassus, Pa.
Citizens' Bank, Pleasantville, Pa.
Parkersburg Savings Bank, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parker's Savings Bank, Parkers Landing, Pa.
F. W. Mitchell, Rouseville, Pa.
County Treasurer's Office, Steubenville, O.
Exchange Bank, Steubenville, Ohio.
Union Savings Institute, Steubenville, Ohio.
D. S. Robinson, Saltsburg, Pa.
Cooper & Rogers, Salineville, Ohio.
St. Petersburg Saving Bank, St. Petersburg, Pa.
Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa.
Roberts & Co., Titusville, Pa.
Grandin Bros., Tidioute, Pa.
Tarentum Bank, Tarentum, Pa.
First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.
Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.
Exchange Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.
B. F. Flenniken & Co., Waynesburg, Pa.
Dollar Savings Bank, Waynesburg, Pa.
Hopkins, Wright & Co., Washington, Pa.
Samuel Hazlett, Washington, Pa.
Washington Savings Bank, Washington, Pa.
People's Savings Bank, Monongahela City, Pa.
Samuel Foltye, New Castle, Pa.
People's Savings Bank, Wheeling, W. Va.
People's Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Ashley Savings Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

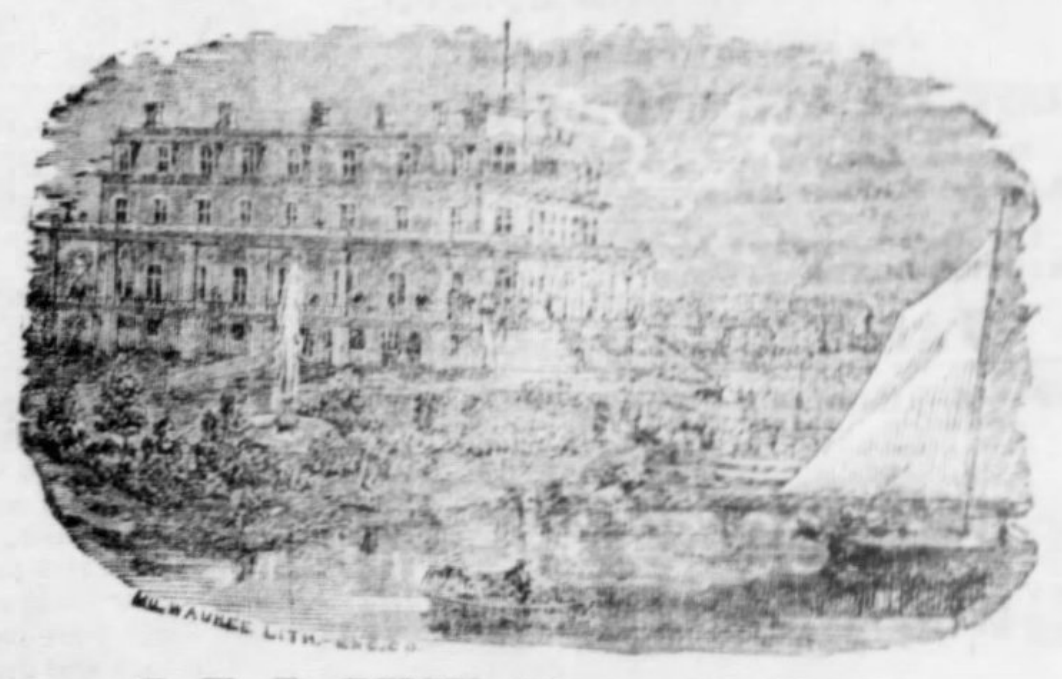
In addition to the above, nearly 1,200 Banks in other places have been supplied with this make of Safe.

A large assortment of these Unrivalled Safes, of all kinds, constantly on hand and for Sale by

HALL'S
Safe and Lock Co.,
No. 93 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH
AND
147 and 149 Dearborn Street, Chicago,
345 and 347 Broadway, New York,
73 Union Street, Boston,
69 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati,
182 Superior Street, Cleveland,
Cor. Main and Fifth Street, Louisville,
302 North Fourth Street, St. Louis,
537 Market Street, San Francisco.
Principal Office and Factory,
Cor Pearl and Plum Sts, Cincinnati

Reese & Bissell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED SHEET IRO
For Roofs and Sides of Buildings.
OFFICE AND WORKS: No. 877 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRING
SPRING LAKE, MICHIGAN.



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C. T. P. BUCK, Manager Hotel.
C. P. BROWN, Consulting Physician and Genl. Superintende
The most popular Summer Resort in the Northwest.
SPLENDID HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.
FISHING, ROWING, SAILING, AND STEAMBOATI
Route from the East, via Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Grand Rapids, and Indiana Railroad; or via Pittsb
Ft. Wayne Road to Chicago, thence by steamer direct to Spring Lake.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER..........Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, September 19. BENEFIT OF MRS. J. W. ALBAUGH.
Last Performance but One of
Watch and Wait.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Last Performance of WATCH AND WAIT.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Extraordinary Bill,
Richard III and the Robber's Wife.
Box Office open during the Day.

Pittsburgh Opera House,
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.
BENEFIT NIGHT OF
W. J. FLORENCE.
Friday Evening, Sept. 19, 1873,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
IRISH LION,
RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Monday Evening, Sept. 22, LAWRENCE BARRETT.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
S. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS..........Stage Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TO NIGHT.
Miss Sophie Flma, Miss Viola Clifton, Jule Keen, Emma Ellinger and the Star Company.
Ladies' Matinee on Saturday.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN THEATER.
FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT, ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
First Night of the RE-UNION BALL, by the Army of the Variety Stage.

MASONIC HALL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday, September 22d.
Charles MacEvoy's Original
HIBERNICON.
New Scenery, Songs, Dances, Character Sketches, &c.
The new Historical Painting representing the Reception in St. Louis of FATHER TOM BURKE.
The new Dramatic Episode, entitled
IRISH HEARTS,
Will be rendered by the Hibernicon Comedy Company.
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.
Evening admission, 35 and 50 cents.

PROF. DeLONG'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy
AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Masters' and Misses' class will commence SATURDAY, October 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a Grand Matinee. Ladies and Gentlemen's Evening Class will commence THURSDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. Each gent has the privilege of bringing a lady without extra charge of tuition. It is necessary that all new beginners should commence at the opening. All the latest dances have been procured and will be taught in rapid succession. This Academy offers the greatest inducements, as Prof. DeLong is the only teacher in the city capable of giving a thorough course in dancing in all its branches, including Ball Room, Parlor, Characteristic and Fancy Dancing, Beautiful Divertisements, &c., together with graceful deportment and elegance of manners. For particulars call or circulars at Music Stores. N. B.—The Hall has been thoroughly renovated, decorated and refrescoed at great expense.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
ALL BRANCHES OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC taught by the BEST MASTERS IN THE COUNTRY.
Circulars at the office and Music Stores.
Early application will secure a choice of hours.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
PARTHIA, Sat., Sept. 13 | SCOTIA, Wed., Sept. 24
CUBA, Wed., Sept. 17 | ABYSSINIA, Sat., Sept. 27
SAMARIA, Sat., Sept. 20 | ALGERIA, Wed., Oct. 1
And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

INMAN LINE
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers
Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.
Rates of Passage:
CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.
PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage, at 33 Broadway.
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM,
143 Smithfield street, or
T. H. MURRAY,
7 Ninth street,
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 Smithfield street,
MAX SHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh Pa.
Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC..........Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC..........Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC..........Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC..........Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC..........Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

KINDER BLAIR,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine French Confectionery,
Celebrated Walnut Candy,
Caramels, assorted Flavors,
And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
Fruits, Nuts, Sauces, Jellies, Catsups, &c.
62 FIFTH AVE.,
CARR'S BLOCK.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
Wholesale
Drugs and Oils
195 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG 63 Wood street.

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

AUCTION SALES.

Business Proper
SECOND WARD,
Allegheny City
Nos. 142, 144 and 146 Webster
Saturday Morning, September 20t
At 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, that val
Business Property, in Second Ward, Allegheny City,
the 3 story Brick Planing Mill, Bellows Factory, &
the late J. G. Davis. The lot is 60 feet front on W
street, below Jackson street, extending back 100 f
depth, to Veto street.
This is a rare chance for securing first class fac
for a manufacturing business.
Also, will be sold a BOILER AND ENGINE
horse power; also, 2 Planers, 1 Iron Lathe, Cir
Saws, Benches, &c.
Terms, on real estate, one-fourth cash, balance in
equal annual payments, with interest.
A. McILWAINE, Auctione

Tea! Tea! Tea
TO THE TRADE
GREAT AUCTION SA
OF
110 HALF CHESTS NEW CROP
TEAS.
At Auction Rooms, No. 47½ Federal street,
gheny, second floor, on FRIDAY, September 19,
o'clock A. M., a consignment direct from New Yor
110 Half Chests Tea, composed of Young Hyson of
ous grades, Japan, Souchong, Oolong and Impe
These Teas are direct from the importers, and are
worthy the attention of the trade. Can be examin
any time previous to the sale. Samples furnished fo
amination. TERMS cash, or note at 60 days, wit
proved security.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers
47½ Federal street, Allegheny C

Auction Sale of
VALUABLE REAL ESTA
IN M'KEESPORT.
Will be Sold at Public Sale, on SATUR
SEPTEMBER 20th, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
between Ninth and Tenth streets, with a front of 80
on the street, extending back to the Youghiogheny
about 140 feet, and along said river 60 feet. O
lot are erected buildings, part brick and part fr
formerly used by Junker, Dietrich & Co., as a tan
The buildings are in good condition, and can be
adapted to any other manufacturing business. Th
gine and machinery are still in the buildings, and a
good running order. For further particulars inqu
W. B. JUNKER, in McKeesport, or at No. 8 Smith
street, or of LEWIS F. DEMMLER, at No. 126 S
field street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AVENU
AND
WOOD STREET PROPER
FOR SALE.
A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg
ceased.
3 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch build
20 feet front (each) and 120 feet deep, with the b
ings occupied as stores.
2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120
(immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.
3 Lots, 18 feet each front on Wood street, near Fi
avenue, 90 feet deep, with five story buildings, occ
as business houses, with Hall above. Known as Lafa
Hall.
1 Lot, 30 feet front on Fourth avenue, four sto
building occupied as offices.
To Capitalists or Business Men here is one of the
chances that has been offered for a long time to ma
good investment that will pay largely on the amoun
vested, at the same time the property is increasin
value, as all who know the property know it to be am
the most valuable in the city.
It will be sold at a reasonable price and on good t
to close up the estate. Apply to
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS
83 WOOD STREET.

Western Ave. and Sheffield
RESIDENCES
FOR SALE
Two large new first-class Houses, press brick fr
stone corners, bay windows in front with large veran
top to sit out on, Mansard and slate and tin roofs,
up and down, 13 apartments in each house. Saloon,
lor, large library, dining room and kitchen, 4 large c
cupboards on first floor; Boston range, hot and
water in kitchen and bath room, heater, registers
flues to take all the ashes to cellar, patent grates, m
mantles, cornice, center pieces, chandeliers and g
tures complete, speaking tubes, bells, water o
second story, with sewerage complete, inside and ou
shutters, walnut and oak graining throughout, fine
cellar, front yard and complete iron fence in front, s
stone. Lots front on Sheffield and Hamblin streets,
Fulton, finished and now painting, ready to occupy
tober 1st; and 1 square to Western avenue street ca
Also RESIDENCE, No. 85 Western avenue,
Grant avenue, where the New Bridge is being built
to the Point, containing 6 Rooms, bath room, hot
cold water, 2 finished attics, sewerage complete;
FRAME HOUSE in rear, on alley, containing 6 ro
now renting for $240 per annum
For terms apply at Residence, No. 85 Western ave
MF
W. LINHAR

FOR SALE
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
Building Lot
AT
LEETSDALE,
On line of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Rai
and within five minutes' walk of station.
Terms easy. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZA
Or W. G. WHITE
Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry al

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
Bankrupt's Good
The undersigned Assignee of R. J. SMITH, Bank
hereby gives notice that he will Sell at Public Auc
at No. 136 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, on SATURD
EVENING, September 20th, the following Prop
viz.: 1 valuable Iron Safe, 1 Regulator, Clocks, Wat
valuable Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings
many other articles of value, comprising the Stock
Fixtures of the store of the said R. J. Smith. Terms
J. S. HAYMAKER,
Assignee, 116 Fifth aven

COAL PROPERT
FOR SALE.
200 Acres Coal, with 5-foot vein, pit open, wit
Cars, Dwelling Houses for miners' families, and a
3,000 feet of T Rail, laid for siding and in the pit. A
good condition. Located on the Pan-Handle Railr
25 miles from Pittsburgh. Will be disposed of on li
terms, as the owner, from poor health, cannot give
business his personal attention. Apply to
G. S. BATES,
No. 4510 Butler street, Pittsbur

FOR SALE—
A Warehouse on Liberty Street.
The four-story Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street,
2nd door from Tenth st., (late Wayne). 21 feet fron
69 feet depth. One of the best business locations i
city. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S.
CRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or Dr. ROB
WRAY, 132 Webster avenue.

FOR SALE—
The IRWIN LOTS, situate on Forty-fourth, Forty-
Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Butler streets, Se
teenth Ward, Pittsburgh. These Lots require no pu
or locals to set forth their merits or local advantages
any in the market; to see them is sufficient. Sold on
liberal terms. Apply to
G. S. BATES, Agent
No. 4510 Butler street, Pittsburg

Robt. H. Patterson & C
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABL
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A.

WILLIAM BOYD..........W. B
WILLIAM BOYD & SON,
Builders and Contracto
Office, 214 Sandusky St., Allegheny,